THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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No. 55,559—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11402
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10350		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11002
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th "	MARMORA	10000		
9th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 520 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glas-gow	8538	.....	7 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	16 "	18 Mar.	.....
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 "	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5394	20 "	13 "	.....	30 "
City of Sparta	9412	27 "	.....	Apl.	.....
City of Vienna	8672	.....	.....	.....	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	.....
City of York	7510	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	8538	19 April.	2 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	13 "	8 June	.....
City of Lahore	9870	25 May	14 June	9 July	.....
City of Paris	9200	15 "	9 "	30 July	.....
City of Manchester	5851	8 June	2 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7500	18 "	11 "	31 July	.....
City of Sparta	9415	27 "	21 "	16 Aug.	.....
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	.....
City of Glasgow	9528	30 "	22 "	12 "	.....
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	.....
City of Lahore	9870	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	.....
City Calcutta	7530	29 "	21 "	11 "	.....
City of Perth	9200	12 Sept.	10 Oct.	2 Nov. †	.....
City of Birmingham	7000	26 "	20 "	12 "	.....
City of Sparta	9415	5 Oct.	29 "	19 "	.....
City of Poona	8500	16 "	6 Nov.	24 "	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	15 "	5 Dec.	.....
New Twin Screw Steamer	8500	3 Nov.	30 "	21 "	.....
City of Lahore	9870	20 "	12 Dec.	2 Jan. 13	.....
City of Benares	8973	30 "	23 "	14 "	.....
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	2 Jan. 13	24 "	.....

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Sailing at Port Sostan. † 90 days leave run.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	499	764
" Liverpool	666	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette." Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

Lhasa ... 2134 Mon. 5th Feb. 11 a.m. ‡ via P. D. & C. M.

Dwarka ... 1695 Thurs. 8th Feb. 9 a.m. *C. M.

Lings ... 2184 Friday 9th Feb. 6 a.m. † direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

*Cutch Mandvie.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 8th Feb. calling at Muscat, Lings, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Patiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 7th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Pundua" 3305 tons on or about 10th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd February, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb. 1912
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Bragenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Oliunak	26th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Taraboshia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	5046	B. Ooboi	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1,033*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.. " 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 833 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Austria	7533	G. Raicich	6th Feb. 1912

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. 52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,625,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 35, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak), F.M.S.	Manila
Calcutta	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Iloilo
Colombo	Singapore	Hongkong
Kandy	Malacca	Canton
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Seremban (F. M. States)	Hankow
Delhi	Bangkok	Yokohama
Penang	Batavia	Kobe
Pukat	Sourabaya	New York
Taiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 84. JOHN GREIG, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 30,000,000
Reserve Funds ... " 17,150,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Harrow Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Called up ... " 50,00,000
Reserve Fund ... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON.	SHANGHAI
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COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the amount accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

WESTMINSTER OR CAMBRIDGE 8 DAYS CHIME CLOCKS.

WE have just added to our already large collection of clocks a supply of the now well known WESTMINSTER or CAMBRIDGE CHIME CLOCKS of the best 8 day time movement. These clocks are fitted with a series of loud-sounding gongs in imitation of the Westminster or Cambridge Chimes. They chime the quarters, half hours, three quarters and strike the four quarters on 4 gongs and the full hours on a fifth. Each gong when struck yields a distinct tone and all gongs collectively are musically tuned in the most delightful accord to one another. When they are automatically brought into action at all the quarters, the four quarters and the hours, they emit a sonorous and perfect chime the complex vibrations of which pour forth a flood of rich harmonies in wave-like succession of deep tones.

FROM Rs. 75 TO Rs. 260.

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150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

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"SHELL" 150°

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

PATENTED ABROAD. "JOHA" PATENTED ABROAD

(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use. Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows:—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1	cc m	containing 0,4 Salvarsan	Rs. 8 8
	1 1-2	cc m	" 0,6 Salvarsan	" 10 12
"JOHA" for children	1	cc m	" 0,1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes	" 10 4
	1	cc m	" 0,2 Salvarsan in packages containing 3 tubes	" 10 12
Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case				" 4 8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

N. POWELL & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"JOHA" and Salvarsan are injected in our premises.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection:—

CLING PEACHES.
GREEN GAGE PLUMS.
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
APRICOTS.
BLACKBERRIES.
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 percase.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD, OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.

CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.

FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle

CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overcorpulence. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and de-stroy dandruff. Rs. 3.

SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES Provision Stores supplied by order only.

MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE SPECIFIC CURE. RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1912, for the construction of QUARTERS for two European Police Officers and a Police Station, in connection with the provision of quarters for the Water Police, at Mody Bay.

Value of work about Rs. 45,789. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by Agents.

R. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 31st January, 1912.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1912, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), when the Resolutions set out in the notice sent to the Shareholders of Company will be proposed. Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1912,

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Agents.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

MIRZA MAHOMED JAFFER KHAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
MATHA KALIANJI, late of Bombay, Kapol Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Broker.
SALAYBHAI ABDOOLABHAI, late of Bombay, Dawoodi Bohora Mahomedan Inhabitant.
WILLIAM BROUGH-SIMPSON, late of Barsi Deputy Chief Engineer and Agent, Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, European, Inhabitant.
THOMAS HENRY ROCHFORD, Assistant Auditor and Accountant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, late of Jhansi European Inhabitant.
HAJI KASSAM NOOR MAHOMED, late of Bombay, HALAI Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant.
WILLIAM PITT, late of Lonavla, European Inhabitant, in the employ of Messrs. Pauling and Company, Limited, Contractors.
MARIA THEREZA MIRANDA, late of Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant, a widow.
EDGAR STEWERT, late Guard, North Western Railway, Sibi European.
HENRY EBENEZER JACOB, late of North Hill House Winchester, in the county of Hants, a retired Major General of the Bombay Staff Corps, European.

All persons, having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the second day of Feb, 1912.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of HOSTEL, at Wilson College, Gamdevi Road. Plans and conditions may be seen and copies of Specifications, Schedules, and Form of Tender obtained on application to the Undersigned. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C. E.,
Architect.
28, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 30th January, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE Agreement hitherto existing between MR. ALEC E. BAIRD and MESSRS. KAHN & KAHN has been terminated by mutual consent.

ALEC E. BAIRD.
Bombay, 1st February, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under mentioned FOUR CERTIFICATES for fou Shares in the BANK OF BOMBAY, and one CERTIFICATE for Share No. 1593, of MARCKS & Co. Limited, standing in the name of LALLUBHAI PRANVALLABHDAS PAREKH, have been STOLEN, LOST or MISLAID. Due notice thereon has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificates in any way.

Banks Shares above referred to.

Share Certificate Number.	In whose name originally issued	Share Number.
5065 ...	W. A. East ...	7248
7289 ...	The Revd. Henry Nathaniel Midwinter.	3414
9719 ...	Lallubhai Pranvallabhdas Parekh.	6302
10122 ...	Do. ...	8186

GOKALDAS LALLUBHAI PAREKH,
Administrator of
the Estate of Lallubhai P. Parekh,
Nadiad, 26th January, 1912.

MOTILAL L. PAREKH,
Vakil High Court.

Published through me this 23th day of January, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Mattra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.	UP JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H. M.
Bombay to Delhi	27 30
" " Meerut	29 5
" " Saharanpur	30 59
" " Umballa	32 24
" " Bareilly	33 35
" " Bhatinda	33 21
" " Ludhiana	34 51
" " Ferozepore	34 58
" " Lahore	36 50
" " Kathgodam	37 30
" " Amritsar	37 59
" " Rawalpindi	44 31
" " Peshawar	48 55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

I AM not responsible for any debts contracted by my son MBRAHIM HAJI AHMED and any person who deals with him will do so at his own risk.

H. AHMED HASSUM,
121, Abdul Rahman Street,
4th January, 1912.

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EDWARDES THEATRE,

KALBADEVI ROAD,
OPPOSITE CHINOY BROS.

THE ASIATIC CINEMATOGRAPH COMPANY

PREMIER.
PICTURE THEATRE OF BOMBAY.
GRAND COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
on SATURDAYS and WEDNESDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, & 10 to 11.

SATURDAYS.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11, & 11-15 to 12-15.

SUNDAY.
5-30 to 6-30, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, & 10 to 11.

Tea and Cake or Aerated waters provided FREE OF CHARGE.

NO STOPS OR ADVT. SLIDES.

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A stirring Story of the Italian Riots 1840.
THREE DAUGHTERS OF THE WEST.
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PRICES AS USUAL.

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CELL NO. 13
see the fight in the MADMAN'S CELL
and
A SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF POPULAR PICTURES.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—

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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Value—Due Dates. Price Re. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 3 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Diseases from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" on the British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
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OWNER going Home, 14-20 SIDDELEY CAR, 1909 Model Bosch Maqueto ignition. Connaught Roi des Relyes body. Special type glass screen opening outwards for monsoon weather. Cape Carthood with dividers, folding back flat.
Cost landed in Bombay two years ago Rs. 7,250.
A very SMOOTH-RUNNING CAR ENGINES, recently reported upon as good as new.
Available in the middle of March. Open to inspection and trial at any time. Price Rs. 4,750. Apply to—

ROBT. BARLOW,
The Anchorage,
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CREAM AUSTR. G. COB. DANDY about 14·2 1-2.
Regularly ridden in both Saddles. Good jumper. An A1 trapper. Available at any time. Price Rs. 650. Apply to—

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Rent Rs. 250 per month including taxes and water. Apply to—

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SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Oil Tank Steamer. Salary and full particulars on application to
Messrs. STEEL BROS & CO., LTD.,
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No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE A HEALTHY RESIDENCE ON THE SEASIDE SUBURB OF BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of two valuable leasehold properties belonging to the estate of the late Mr. William Bullock, situate at Land's End Bandora Hill near the Khoja Sanitarium adjoining the property of Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy and facing the Sea.

Under instructions from Mr. William Alban Haigh-Brown the proving executor of the will of the late Mr. William Bullock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction TOMORROW, SUNDAY, the 4th DAY OF FEBRUARY 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), in two lots the following two valuable leasehold properties ON THE PREMISES, AT BANDORA.

Lot. No. 1.

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Land's End Bandora, in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement 4662 square yards or thereabouts together with the bungalow outhouses and stables erected thereon bearing New Survey No, 205A Street No. 52 and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. D. C. Pandole on the South and East by vacant land belonging to Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy and on the West by the property comprised in lot No. 2 all which premises are held under an Indenture of lease bearing date the 3rd day of August, 1909, and expressed to be made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and William Bullock of the other part for the term of 50 years from the first day of January 1901 at an annual rent or Rs 75 with an option to renew at the expiration of the said term of 50 years for a further period of 21 years at a rental to be then fixed.

Lot. No. 2.

PARTICULARS :—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situated at Land's End Bandora in the District of Tasna, containing by admeasurement 2,900 square yards or thereabouts together with the bungalow outhouses and stables erected thereon bearing new Survey No. 205 and Street No. 51 and bounded on the North by the property of Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Cassumbhoy Nanjee on the South by vacant land and belonging to Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy, on the East by the property comprised in Lot 1. and on the West by the vacant land the property of Merwanjee Dubash, all which premises are held under an Indenture of lease bearing date the 3rd day of August 1909, and expressed to be made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and William Bullock of the other part for the term of 50 years from the 1st day of January 1901 at an annual rent of Rs. 75 with an option to renew at the expiration of the said term of 50 years for a further period of 21 years at a rental to be then fixed.

N. B.—The above two bungalows each contains a drawing-room, dining-room and more than 2 bed rooms, servants' quarters, kitchen, stables and other outhouses. There is a pucca built large sweet water well in Lot No. 2.

A good opportunity is afforded to any one desiring a very healthy evidence in an easily accessible and convenient sea side suburb of Bombay.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the Undersigned as their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY 4th February.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 4th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Santa Cruz, near the Railway Station, in the Camp of Bombay Volunteer Rifles, camp furniture such as tables, teapoys, cots, chesterfield chairs, drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, writing tables, chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy and low chairs, large lot of bentwood chairs, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, bathroom furniture, etc.

The property will be on view on the morning of the day of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 4th February, 1912, at 2 p. m., (S.T.) at Bandora, near St. Andrew's Church, next to Dr. Olivera's, the effects of the late Maria Theriza Miranda, consisting of cup-boards, chest-of-drawer's tables, chairs, sofa, wearing apparels, copper and brass pots clock etc., cash will be required at the time of sale. The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1912.

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PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
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PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

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HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
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ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.

He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

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Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

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DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
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Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.
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CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
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Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description. Including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE :
16 CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES :
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Shawagar, Hiderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest when does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum rates on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOOSE PEARLS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 756 of 1911.
Jiwanbhai Jagannath Zariwalla..........Plaintiff.
Vs.
P. M. K. China Mira Saheb..............Defendant.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit on the 3rd October, 1911 and under instructions from J. R. MODY, Esqr., Commissioner of the Hon'ble High Court, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1912, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned loose pearls.

A bundle of pearls weighing about 950 chavas or 65 tolas, the pearls will be on view for inspection at the Auction Rooms, from 12 noon to 4 p. m.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of the Commissioner or to Messrs. Hiralal and Co., at their office, No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BAGS OF SINGAPORE COFFEE.

Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the Victoria Dock, No. 10 Shed, on account of the concerned, the following damaged goods—
Ex. s. s. "Davanha" V. P. & Co.—
20 bags coffee.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey horse, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred dogcart in good order.
1 bay Australian mare, 4 years, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels victoria in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Khaduck.

Under instructions from Mr. Sooleman Cassam Haji Mitha, the mortgagee of the undermentioned properties, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on the date and at the time given below the following pieces of land buildings, hereditaments and premises described below :—

Lot No. I.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual fazendary land or ground together with the building standing thereon, admeasuring 111 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less and situate fronting in the south side of Nizampada Road commonly called Khaduck or Chutree Serang Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, and under Municipal Ward No. 3214, Street No. 1 and 3, and which said property is bounded on the north and east by the house of Mr. Bhanji Jewraj, on the west and north by Chutree Serang Street, on or towards the south partly by sweeper's passage, and which said property is now in the occupation of the mortgagor and bears New No.—Survey No. 1, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's Solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co., Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, the following :—

By order of a banking firm and on account and at the risk of the concerned a further lot of watches consisting of—
30 nickle open face watch.
30 nickle do. do.
90 gun metal watch.
6 calendar watch.
36 engraved gun metal.
6 flat nickle.

On account of the consignors a shipment of 8 English safes fire and thief resisting sizes 20" to 30".

On account of the concerned—
3 pairs all brass motor car lamps No. 381, 971 and 429.
1 pair side lamps, 1 generator.

Miscellaneous articles :—1 Densmere and 1 Manelley typewriter, a pair of cabinets; one brand new binocular of very high power with a leather case.

SALE OF LEOPOLD MILLS MACHINERY.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, all machinery and accessories of the Leopold Spinning Bleaching and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., including steam engines, steam boilers unless previously sold by private treaty.

The Public Auction will be held on the above Mills premises, at Haine Road, Mahalaxmi, on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the aforesaid, Auctioneers, 21, Meadow Street, Fort.

By Order Greaves, Cotton and Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1912.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply :—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row. Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY 3RD February, 1912.
THE DAY OF THE CARNIVAL.
For the first time in Bombay.
Procession and Decorated carriages, Spectacular Dancing, Fancy Dress Dance, Set of Lancers by Playing Cards, Elves, Fairies, &c., &c.
9-15 p. m.—Parade of Ladies and Gentlemen in Fancy Dress.
9-30 p. m.—Grand Procession of Decorated and illuminated carriages.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

For the best decorated and illuminated carriages of any kind or pattern, value Rs. 100.
Second Prize value ... ... Rs. 25.
For the best spectacular set of Lancers in Fancy Dress, value Rs. 150.
Second Prize Value ... Rs. 50.
For the most novel and amusing Individual Fancy Dress worn (Lady or Gentleman) Rs. 50.

Several prominent citizen of different communities have kindly agreed to act as judges.

Admission to Exhibition as usual only 4 Annas.
Admission to Stadium Re. 1 and As. 8.
Ladies and Gentlemen in Fancy Dress Free.
Carriages competing should arrive at the Competitors Gate, Esplanade Road not later than 8-45 p.m.
Stadium Doors open at 8 p. m. Come early and avoid the rush. Come prepared to enjoy yourselves. Bring flowers and confetti.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY,
4th February.

GRAND WRESTLING DISPLAY.

From 4 p. m., (S.T.)
GAMUN BALIWALA vs. LABHU LOHAR
and many famous champions.

ADMISSION TO STADIUM:
Front Sofas and chairs Rs. 5.
Gallery seats Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Seats in Ladies Gallery Rs. 2.
Ground seats 8 Annas.

Free admission to Exhibition after wrestling Matches.
Doors open at 3 P. M.

MONDAY, 5th FEBRUARY.
THIRD SPECIAL PURDAH DAY.
Ladies only admitted to the Exhibition.
From 5 to 7-30 P. M. 8 ANNAS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "China," Feb. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "China" with the English mails of the 19th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Jones, Mrs W H	Rowlands, Mr W S
Preston, Mr A E	Owen, Mr M
Chase, Mr A A, Mrs and infant	Gahan, Mrs F and child
	Green, Mr D G
Connell, Mrs Infant and master	Innes, Mr R M
	Pitt, Mr W G and Mrs
Tregear, Mrs, and child	Hill, Mr J
Marshall, Mrs J I	Shewsankersingh, Mr
Harris, Miss M	Middleton, Mr J
Hastings, Mr A W	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Howard, Mrs	Ender, Mr
Coombes, Mr E C & Mrs	Loria, Mr
Heaton, Mr B	Bucher, Mr R A
Peters, Mr J	Hall, Mrs T
Forman, Mr G	Smith, Mrs G
Clarke, Mr F G & inft	Egan, Miss M
(M Parke) nurse	Winchester, Dr G
Talbet, Mrs and Miss	Travers, Mr O A
Sprott, Mr W H	Mc Ewan, Mr T
Tallara, Miss	Tosh, Mr B S
Willoughby, Mrs J P	Gros, Mr E T
Gibbons, Miss M	Laing, Mr J
Kari, Mr S	Ellams, Mr J and Mrs
Ball, Mr F H	Mann, Mr R
Skelton, Mr J H	Mc Gee, Mr
Ingles, Mr D	Mitchell, Mr W B
Renstron, Mr and Mrs	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Howard, Mr W

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Desai, Mr S.	Kelly, Mr C E and Mrs
Bhatt, Mr C L N	

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Chamier, Maj W St G	King, Mr W E
Mrs., infant., and nurse	

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Samtami, Mr B P	Almond, Mr B L
Trailer, Mr D	Mathews, Maj J

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Feb. 3.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" sail to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers :—

Apcar, Mr J A	Krishnamurti, Mr
Barnard, Mr E W	Latimer, Mr J
Belfield, Miss C	Loughman, Capt W F M
Boyd, Mr L	Lalljee, Mr J A
Besant, Mrs Annie	Lalljee, Mr E F
Bignell, Mr G N	Manley, Rev Edward
Colesworth, Mr and Mrs C G and infant	Marshall, Mr G
	Mount, Mrs
Dady, Mr K D B	Merry, Mr G B
Donegal, Marchioness of	Macdonald, Mr J
Dillon, Mr	Magniack, Capt E
Donaldson, Mr J	Maharaj, Kunwar Hanwant Singh of Jodhpur
Deacon, Mr E	
Dinshaw, Mr B D	Nityananda, Mr
Evans, Miss Myddleton	Omegna, Mr R
Egerton, Mr E S	Price, Mrs T R C
Fishe, Capt A F B	Pallar, Mr H A
Gladstone, Mrs and Miss	Pain, Mr James
Gladstone, Revd Stephens	Percival, Lt P R B N
Gerdessus, Mr W	Reid, Mr D G A
Gourand, Capt B	Reid Kay, Mr J
Hale, Lt-Col C H	Secomb, Mr A
Hannaford, Mr and Mrs, Miss and maid	Shepherd, Captain C J
	Spender, Capt W B
Harington, Mr W G	Shaw, Mr W
Holl, Mr E S	Tulloch, C B Maj-Genl J W
Horne, Mr L D	
Haworth, Capt L B H	Vidal, Mr
Hastings, Lt R N	Wadia, Mr and Mrs
Inglis, Mr C D	Wadia, Mr C
Jinarajadasa, Mr C	Wilson, Lt R N
Kerr, Mrs Charles	Windham, Mr Asa
Kinnaird, Hon D	

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume, Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BELL—Jan 13, at 25 Elphinstone Road, Southsea, the wife of Capt A H Bell, R E., of a son

FLETCHER—Jan 12, of 6 York Terrace, Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Lieut and Commander A L Fletcher, his Majesty's torpedo boat No 30 of a son.

RUEFF—Jan 12 at Broadland House, Wroxam, Norfolk, the wife of C F Rueff of a son

JAMES—Jan 13, at 34 Wilton Crescent, S W the wife of Capt G M James, the Buffs, of a daughter.

NEILL—Jan 11 at 67 Philbeach Gardens, S W the wife of Capt Norman Neill, 13th Hussars, of a daughter.

WARREN—Jan 6, at Shelly Lodge, Radnor Park Road, Folkeston, the wife of G B Warren, of a daughter

MARRIAGES

CAMPBELL—RUXTON—Jan 11, at the Church of St Joseph and St Francis Xavier, Richmond, Yorkshire, Basil Patrick Campbell, F R C S E Arundel, Sussex, son of the Hon Lord Skerrington and Lady Skerrington, to Mildred Agnes, daughter of the late Rev Frederick Dashwood Ruxton, Vicar of Well, Yorkshire

HARVEY—LOCKETT—Jan 10, at Christ Church, Linnet Lane, Liverpool, Smuel Smile Harvey, Kings Dragoon Guards, son of Sir Robert Harvey, D L to Elizabeth Sybil, daughter of the late Richard Robertson Lockett.

MACCLELLAN—BROOK—Jan 9, at Holy Trinity, Fareham, Hants, Gordon Ponsonby MacClellan, captain, Royal Arty, to Edith Florence, daughter of W F Brook

SMITH—TRIER—Jan 15, at Marylebone Parish Church, John Wentworth, son of J J Smith, J P of Portland Place, W to Kathleen, daughter of the late Capt Henry M'Kiernan, of Liscard, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

BUCHANAN—Jan 11. at 18 Landsdowne Crescent, Edinburgh, Miss Jane Dennistoun Buchanan, of Auchentorlie, aged 95

WENLOCK—Jan 15, at 26 Portland Place, Lord Wenlock, aged 62.

WHITE—Jan 11, at Whitehall, Broughshane, John White, C B formerly fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and principal assistant secretary in the Board of Education London

WOOLFRYS—Jan 12, at Woodbury House, Wells, Somerset, Surg-General Sir John Andrew Woolfryes, K C B, C M G, K H P, aged 88.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Yacht Club Races.
B. V. R. Camp of Instruction concludes.
Public Meeting, re the Royal Visit, Town Hall, 5-30 P. M.
Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30; 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
Exhibition : Carnival Cinematograph, continuous performances.
Skating Rink. Practice session 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.; night session (Saturday) 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Business without system is like a ship without a rudder."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mombassa, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga, Mozambique, per s.s. "Konig" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.

Y. M. M. A.—The 40th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held to-morrow at 10-40 a. m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Mohammed Ali will deliver a lecture in Hindustani on "Generosity in its original form."

FOUND ALONGSIDE THE ROAD.—Mr. G. F. Chalke the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an enquiry touching the death of Mohan Shiva, a resident of Bandra, who was found lying alongside the Queen's Road on Sunday night by Private, Fuller and Gilders, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment unconscious and injured. No one could say how he came by his injuries and the jury returned an open verdict.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m., (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Professor P. A. Wacha M.A., will conduct the class and will address on "Some aspects of the French Revolution." The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Gocuidas Tejpal High School and be conducted by Mr. V. Y. Kashalkar, M.A.

THE POOR MAN'S EYE CLINIC.—During the year 1911 at the above Free Eye Hospital on Parel Road worked by Dr. J. N. Bahadurji, which provides accommodation for three beds, 5,586 out-patients and 39 in-patients were treated, 39 major and several minor operations were performed, the former including removal of 39 cataracts. The hospital is largely availed of by the poorest among the poor of the Hindu and Mahomedan Communities and a sprinkling of poor Parsis.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W.C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Conductor, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March	The Natalian	Micallef
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber
Selection	Tannhauser	Wagner
Valse	Frau Luna	Lincke
Reverie	La Voix Des Cloches	Luigini
Selection	Harry Dacres Songs	Adlam
Intermezzo	Salome	Loraine
Two Step	I'll dance till the sun breaks through	Joyce

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry will play the following programme of music :—

March	La Mattchiche	Ch. Borel Clere
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	L. Monckton
Waltz	Bleue	D. A. Margis
Song	Salut d'Amour	Elgar
Polacca	The Picaroon	Green
Dances	Nell Gwynn	J. Gready
Selection	The Arcadians	L. Monckton
Two-Step	The Moke's Parade	Arch. Joyce

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R.E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Edina	Hume
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Valse	Gipsy Life	Raymond
Selection	Princess Ida	Sullivan
Dance	In the Shadows	Finck
Selection	Ireland	Godfrey
Polka de Concert	Les Chanteurs Hongroise	Michaels.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens (entrance on payment) commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Camlachie Scouts	Orr Hume
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Valse	Jennesse Dorss	Waldteufel
Selection	Reminiscences of Sullivan	Godfrey
Two Step	Bustlen Billy	Kaps
Sketch	Ireland for Ever	Myddleton
Selection	The Count of Luxembourg	Lehar
Lancers	Army and Navy	Coote

BOMBAY MOSLEMS' LOYAL MEETING.—Under the auspices of the Loyal Moslem Association of Bombay, a meeting, which was largely attended by all sections of the Mahomedan community, was held on Thursday evening after the Khatm Chishtia or religious prayers, at the Chisti-Chaman, Chach Mohalla, Bombay, under the presidency of His Holiness the Pir Chishti, when the following resolution proposed by Mr. M. Dooley Khan seconded by Mr. S. E. Kadri, was unanimously passed :—"That this meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay congratulates Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Empress on their safe return voyage, and expresses its profound sense of gratitude at the useful results that have accrued to the country from the Royal visit to India. This meeting therefore desires to convey to Their Majesties and to the English nation an expression of their cordial benevolence, and an assurance of their loyalty to the British Empire." A copy of the above resolution has been sent by wire to H. E. the Viceroy for transmission to Their Majesties at Home.

SOCIETIES REGISTRATION ACT

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the new Bill before the Bombay Legislative Council to amend the Registration Act, reads :—

Section 14 of the Societies Registration Act, 1860, lays down that the property of a society registered under the Act must, when the society is dissolved, be given to some other society and does not allow the transfer to Government. It has been thought desirable in the interests of the object for which the society was founded that the Gujrat College, which is the property of the Society for Promoting Higher Education in Gujarat, should in the event of the dissolution of that society be transferred to Government. The amendment will make such a transfer legal.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

To-night's programme is one that ought to draw very large crowds. The idea of spectacular dancing is quite new to Bombay and attracted by the handsome prizes. Offered several prominent clubs are to compete, while many well-known people are to be present in fancy dress or in carriages decorated and illuminated for the occasions. The programme is as follows :—

9-15 p.m. Parade of Ladies and Gentlemen in Fancy Dress.
9-30 p.m. Competition by Sets of Lancers.
10 p.m, Procession of decorated and illuminated carriages.
10-15 p.m. Fancy Dress Ball.

We understand some of the costumes are both interesting and amusing and one Club, we believe, is to represent a novel and prominent feature in modern party politics, while another represents various national characters.

A number of prominent ladies and gentlemen, Indian and European, has been asked to act as judges and the committee trust the public will kindly assist them by remaining in their seats until the carriage procession has left the ground.

ROBBING A BOY.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Raibai Yessodabai and three other women belonging to a criminal tribe in the Deccan were charged with stealing a gold necklace from the person of a Hindu boy.

The complaint was that the three accused encircled the boy as he was standing near a shop in Kamatt'pura. One of them removed the ornament and passed it on to another. She in turn passed it on to the third. Some men standing near the shop saw it and detained them all.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the first and the second accused to eight months', and the third to one year's rigorous imprisonment : the fourth was warned and discharged.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT.

Mr. Dharamsey Bhavanjee, occupier of the Wadi Bunder Cotton Press was on Friday charged by Mr. Boughton Chambers, Inspector of Factories, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, 2nd Presidency Magistrate, for failing to register certain children, who, the said Inspector found working last December, and contravening thereby Section 9 of the Indian Factories Act.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	4	3
Same date last year	9	9
Total mortality from all causes		107
Same date last year		120

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1912.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station, to-day, Saturday 3-9 p.m., Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

II Riding School will be held daily for recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Camp Santa Cruz, 3rd February.

110. Inspection Parade.—It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection will take place in Camp on Saturday next, the 3rd instant at 4-30 p.m.

Dress.—Uniform, drill order.

(1) Every member who is not on leave is required by regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Coy. to attend this parade.

Train.—The Railway authorities have made arrangement to provide a special train leaving Colaba at the following timings and Volunteers must not travel by any other local trains except this :—

Timings.

		H.	M.
Colaba	Dep.	15	23
Church Gate	"	15	28
Marine Lines	"	15	31
Charni Road	"	15	35
Grant Road	"	15	39
Dadar	"	15	51
Mahim	"	15	56
Bandra	"	16	0
Santa Cruz	Ar.	16	5

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

RADIO-MEDICINAL NATURAL WATER "ARABELLA."

"Arabella" is the only natural water known to possess radio-activity. Analysis has proved this. To this activity is perhaps due the many remarkable cures reported by medical men in all parts, of complaints of the Liver, Gout, Indigestion, Chronic Constipation and other disorders of the functionary organs. Those living in tropical climates should never be without it. It is absolutely to be relied on; a few doses will at once relieve, a continued course will cure, in all the above noted ailments. Radio-Medical water not only acts as a preventative, but will ensure against appendicitis. Its great popularity is owing to the natural action created by its use. There is no disorder, or purging; no confinement, or inconvenience. It is an ideal aperient for ladies and children. In appearance "Arabella" is as bright clear water, and almost as tasteless. No medical water has been so highly commanded by the medical press, and profession, as "Arabella" Radio-Medicinal water, which can be obtained through all Chemists and Stores in India. Its cost is nominal, and a place should be found for in every medicine chest.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar presided yesterday at the first sitting of the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court and disposed of the following cases :—

APPLICATION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. J. D. Davar applied for a short postponement of the case in which Jethmal Jairam, a cashier in the employ of Mr. Gordhandass Khatao, stands charged with the offences of criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts. Counsel said that the accused had been committed sometime ago by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. In the lower court, about 150 entries were put in. They were lodged for translation, and copies of the translation were presented to his attorneys the previous evening. The result was that no body knew what the case against the accused was. He applied for a short postponement to enable him to inspect and understand the books.

The Advocate-General, who appeared for the prosecution, opposed the application and said that the case was a very simple one. The other side had had an inspection of the books, when they were in the translators' office.

His Lordship adjourned the case till to-day.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Essa Nurudin, an old offender, was convicted by a unanimous verdict of the jury of the offence of theft of a purse containing Rs. 33, the property of one Jetha Narsey. The accused had removed the purse from the complainant's pocket, while he was passing along the Mumbadevi Road. As he had several previous convictions, he was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

COUNTERFEITING KING'S COIN.

Vithal Harjiwan was then charged before a common jury with the offences of possessing counterfeit King's coin and instruments and materials for counterfeiting King's coin.

Mr. H. S. Chatfield appeared for the prosecution, the prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Chatfield in opening his case, said that on the 5th December last, the accused went up to one Mahomed Hussein, offered him a rupee and asked for change. The complainant gave him the change but on finding the rupee light, he suspected the accused and handed him over to the police. Previously to that, he had offered the rupee to a witness in the case, but the latter had refused to accept it. After his arrest, the police searched the accused's house and discovered a number of articles used for counterfeiting King's coin and several genuine coins presumably for the purposes of copying.

Evidence was then led, and the jury unanimously found the accused guilty.

His Lordship sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MATARPAKHADI MURDER.

Samson Abraham was then placed in the dock on a charge of murdering his wife Dinabai on the 20th January last. On being asked to plead to the charge, the accused stated that his wife was still alive. He showed signs of insanity and the Advocate-General, who appeared for the Crown with Mr. Kemp, stated that the accused appeared to be of unsound mind. He had written two letters, one to the police inspector, and another to the Magistrate of the High Court, before the alleged deed was committed which showed that he must have been of unsound mind. He therefore, submitted that under section 465 of the Code, the Court should first try the question of the accused's sanity.

A special jury was then empanelled to try the question and William Marshall Anderson and Uttamram D. Thacker were fined Rs. 50 each for non-attendance.

Mr M. F. Nicholson defended the accused.

The Advocate-General in stating the case to the jury, said that their first duty would be to ascertain whether the accused was of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence. If they came to that conclusion, it would be their duty to record a finding to that effect.

Counsel then led his evidence.

Lt.-Col. J. Crimmin, I.M.S., examined-in-chief, said he was in medical charge of the Umerkhadi Jail in Bombay. The accused had been confined in the Jail hospital for about ten days. The accused seemed very depressed and had to be fed artificially. At present he did not appear to be of sound mind and was incapable of making his defence.

Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., in charge of the Colaba Lunatic asylum, said he had examined the accused and he was of opinion that he was of unsound mind and quite incapable of making his defence.

The jury unanimously found that the accused was of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence.

His Lordship remanded the accused to custody pending orders from the local Government.

The Sessions were then adjourned until to-day

PRINCESS MARKET SUIT.

The suit brought by Messrs. Bomanji Rustomji and Company, building contractors, against the New Piece-Goods Bazaar Company, Limited, to recover Rs. 2,29,000 with costs for work done in connection with the Princess Market was settled between the parties on Thursday evening. A consent decree was subsequently obtained from the Court, whereby, Mr. W. A. Chambers, architect, was appointed sole arbitrator in regard to the disputed measurements and rates. Each party bore its own costs up to date.

POLICE COURTS.

FALSE COMPLAINT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadhur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Bhaichand Jaichand, a servant in the firm of Amilal Jugjiwan, cloth merchants in Mangaldas Market charged Jethalal Khimji, a partner in the firm of Amritlal Jugjiwan Jethalal, cloth merchants in the same market, and their servant, Dharamsey Liladhay with insult and assault.

Mr. Bhogilal, pleader, prosecuted, while Mr. Dhondi, pleader defended.

The complaint was that his master and the first accused were rival shop-keepers. Both the accused insulted and intimidated the complainant on several occasions. On the 11th January the accused abused and assaulted him.

The defence was that the complainant's master had filed a complaint against the accused but it was dismissed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The present complaint was another attempt on the part of the prosecution to harass the accused.

On the evidence, his Worship decided that the complaint was false and ordered the accused to be acquitted. The complainant was fined Rs. 30 which amount the court ordered to be paid to the accused, Rs. 15 each.

The accused requested the Court to permit them to forward the compensation amount to the Famine Relief Fund.

THEFT IN THE HIGH COURT.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadhur Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Shridhar Balvant, an old offender, was charged with stealing a coat and two jackets valued at Rs. 60, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. The complaint was that the clothes were given to a puttawalla, who put the same on a bench on the verandah and went into the Judge's room. In the meantime the accused lifted the bundle and tried to run away. He was caught red-handed. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months out of which to be solitary confinement. He was ordered to report his residence to the police for three years after his return from the jail.

THE Indian Companies Bill, which has been under preparation for some time past, is now ready for submission to the Secretary of State.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

Septuagesima Sunday—4th February.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. W. A. Sawtell ; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Agutter in G. Hymns—83, 172, 321, 197. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns—489, 168, 225.—Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J. B. Glass.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m., Matins; 8-45 a. m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist ; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service ; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Thursday, 7-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist ; Daily 8-30 a. m., Matins ; Daily 5 p.m., Evensong ; Thursday 6-30 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev. Canon Heywood ; Rev. J. H. Robinson ; Rev. T. W. Sharply—8 a. m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G. ; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin ; Churchwardens : Hindustani, Vacant ; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu) ; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu) ; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil) ; 3-30 p. m., Sunday School ; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 8-45 a.m., Matins ; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon ; Preacher ; Rev. P. Eykyn.

S. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain Rev. A. F. Loney, B. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Week day Service—Daily 7-45 pm.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy ; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge. Rev. J Martin.—Services : Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dason.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Malela); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe Longmore, Chard and Nicholson.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist ; 7-15 a. m. Matins and Litany ; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist ; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher : Rev. Father Jovey. Alms for Church Expenses.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. Ll. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days, Mass at 7 a.m

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers Vicar : Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar : Rev. M. X Gomes.—7 and 9 a. m. and 5 30 p. m. Sunday Services.—Week days 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a-m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy : Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass ; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar : Rev. Thomas Henriguer. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar : Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalm 130; Hymns: 178, 309, 365.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Minister : Rev. A. S. Crichton. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 11 a.m. Service at Parel ; 5 p. m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. A. S. Crichton. Psalms, 147 ; Hymns, 17, 263, 172.

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister : The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., LL. P. ; Evening Service (Marathi) ; 4-30 p.m. Preacher : Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Maylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill 8 15 p. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service at 7-30 a. m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church. Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m. Preacher Rev. J F. Edwards; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins ; 5 p. m., Sunday School anniversary; 9 to 10 p. m. Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher: Rev. R.O. Jenkins ; 6-30 p.m. Preacher Rev. J.F. Edwards; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. Fawcett Shaw, 11 a. m. Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service.—Wednesday, 6-30 p. m. Prayer Meeting. Minister: Rev Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office Middle Colaba)—Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell 9. a. m. Morning Parade Service, (Rev. H. E Barrell); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service. (Rev. H. E Barrell.) 5 to 6 p. m. Sunday School.

THE Amir of Kabul is said to have issued further orders regarding the upkeep of the principal roads leading to Kabul. This is owing to the establishment of the motor service. A large number of cars from Europe have now reached Jellalabad, whence they will be forwarded to Kabul when the passes are clear of snow.

'I KNOW THAT CUTICURA CURED ME'

Worried and Tortured for 5 Years. Covered with Eruption All Over. Could Not Sleep nor Rest. Felt Like Tearing Himself to Pieces. With First Use of Cuticura Ointment, had No Itching at All.

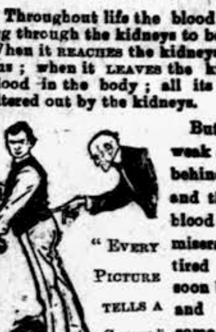
"I have been tortured for the past five years with a bad skin disease. I attended the hospital for two years, off and on, with it. The last time I attended for [illegible] months without success. My back, chest, legs, arms, scalp, in fact all over, were covered with the eruption. I could not sleep at night nor rest in the daytime. My back was a [illegible] from neck to hips with hundreds of spots and nasty sores. They worried me and tortured me so I felt as though I could tear myself to pieces. I showed some of my work-mates, and they said that they never saw anything so bad, and they know how I was worried and tortured by this terrible itching skin disease.

"I had tried many remedies without any use, but finally I started using Cuticura Ointment and with the very first application I was relieved and had no itching at all. Then I got a good night's sleep which I had not had in weeks. Within a fortnight everything had completely disappeared as if by magic power, and I have had no trouble since. I know that Cuticura has cured me, and I strongly advise those who suffer with any skin trouble, however bad it may be or whatever other remedies may have failed them, to give the wonderful Cuticura Remedies a trial. I believe their cure will be effected, not for a little while but for good, for Cuticura had one of the worst cases to tackle when it cured me." (Signed) G. J. Dance, 27, [illegible] Road, Brentford, Middx., Eng., May [illegible]

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Calcutta, B. K. Paul; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Book, giving instruction for the best care of skin, scalp and hair.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Throughout life the blood is continually streaming through the kidneys to be filtered and purified. When it REACHES the kidneys it is dark and poisonous ; when it LEAVES the kidneys it is the purest blood in the body ; all its impurities have been filtered out by the kidneys.



But when the kidneys are weak and sluggish they fall behind with their great work and the poisons left in the blood make you feel dull and miserable, you are always tired and drowsy, and you soon begin to get backache and bladder disorders, or some of the other symptoms mentioned above.

A thorough course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills gently leads the kidneys back to health, and when the kidneys are well, the urinous poisons that cause so much sickness and disease in men and women CANNOT remain in the system. That is how Doan's Pills cure the actual CAUSE of kidney and bladder troubles.

"A chill weakened my kidneys, and I began to suffer from gravel and backache," says Mr. G. W. Storey, of 84, Higher Temple Street, Chorlton, Manchester, England. "Sharp pains darted through my back and loins, and I could hardly move.

"After years of suffering I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and they healed the kidneys and gradually cured the bladder trouble. Now I am feeling first-rate. (Signed) Geo. W. Storey."

SEVERAL MONTHS LATER Mr. Storey said he was still keeping in excellent health.

Rs. 2 per bottle ; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0 ; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O, Box, 20, Bombay.

Tired Feeling?

Prof. JAMES' Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

THE HUMOUR OF GOLF.

The golfing joker has during the last 20 years had something more than his fair chance. There was a time when the game was so strange, and therefore so ridiculous, that a picture of a stout elderly gentleman armed with a weapon bearing a faint resemblance to a hockey stick was deemed sufficiently entertaining. If in addition the stout gentleman was struck by a ball misdirected by another gentleman and the whole scene was shown in "companion" pictures, the first being whimsically called "Fore" and the second "Aft," then, indeed, any one possessed of a shred of humour must needs have split his sides. Bogey, too, that odious creature with which the Saxon has endowed and vulgarised the game, comprised in himself a whole treasury of wit. There are still left a few persons to whom the mere existence of the game is exquisitely amusing, who take up one's wooden putter with a bright, engaging smile and inquire if it is the niblick; but these are rare and incurable cases.

Generally speaking, the days so rich in opportunity have now passed away, save, indeed, in those circles wherein moves the professional joker. He, as it would appear, lives secluded from the world in some happy spot where clubs are still called sticks, and, to judge from the frequent and ludicrous occurence of a broken club, the rubber-cored ball has not yet ousted the gutty. There the little play upon words involved in the expression "addressing the ball" is still considered both quaint and pretty, more especially if the point is made clear to those of meaner intelligence by a picture of a player engaged in swearing.

The joker is doubtless to be pitied, but at the same time he ought soon to begin to realize that gold is no longer quite a new game. There is an ancient farce still occasionally played, of which the entire point consists in the novelty of the telegram, and it is asking a great deal of an audience that they should be thus amused throughout a considerable part of the evening. To take a more modern instance, even the delightful Mr. Henry Straker is occasionally tedious as he crawls ostentatiously under that once strange thing a motor-car and the remark applies with far greater force to old golfing jokes that had not the original advantage of being made by Mr. Shaw. Those who do make them might further realize that the humour of many incidents, highly entertaining to eye-witnesses, cannot be transferred either by pen or pencil. It is almost always mildly amusing, except to the inordinately humane to see an old gentleman sit abruptly down on a slide made by mischievous boys, and it may even be amusing to hear of, if we know the particular told gentleman; but the narrative of a gentleman in the vague meeting with this misfortune can hardly be expected to raise a smile. So also it is entertaining to see our own particular fling his club into the topmost branches of a tree or pursue his caddie in an apoplectic manner with a niblick. It derives an added piquancy from the fact that our merriment must often be decently concealed but it is a joke that is killed by pen and ink.

There is undoubtedly plenty of humour to be extracted from the game; it has given rise to some delightfully amusing writing, and even the keenest golfer realizes that he, or at any rate his opponent, can make himself highly ridiculous. Yet the fact remains that the game does not lend itself to imperishable jokes that make a really wide human appeal. There are not even many well-known golfing jokes. If a census were taken, the best known would very likely be discovered to be that in which the minister declares that he must "gie it up," and on being asked "What, gie up the gowf?" replies "Na, na, the meenistry." It was never a tremendous joke and now after the lapse of years leaves us singularly cold.

There is an abundance of quite entertaining stories, but they suffer sadly, one and all, by reproduction. Some consist of the sayings of a famous Scottish professional, and are irreproducible for several reasons. Others—by for the larger number—depend mainly on a knowledge of the scene and the "dramatis personæ." The personal element is nearly always predominant, and this seems to be a common defect in the stories of other games. We read in the pages of the great John Nyren of Lord Frederick, Beauclerk throwing his white hat on the ground in a fury and calling Tom Walker a "confounded old beast" when that "anointed clod-stumper" resolutely blocked all the good-length balls of his lordship. It is even now a very pleasant picture, but had we known the noble and irascible bowler and the stolid countryman who defied him we should probably be amused to a degree that we now deem impossible. Similarly it is agreeable to hear that on a certain occasion Mr. W. threw his club into a whin bush and had perforce to say to those behind him, "Will you please pass, Sir; I've lost my club." But it is only those who know Mr. W. who really enjoy this mild little story; the others, after a decent interval, are apt to think prolonged chucklings unjustifiable. Moreover, when the best is said for them, these jokes are analogous to that of the old gentleman and the slide; they must need reinforcement by some prodigious genius either of narrator or artist. There was one man who could give perennial joy by a picture of a village cricketer with a black eye and under it that simple but immortal passage which begins, "I' ad a hover of Jackson"; but there has only been one John Leech.

Those who have to amuse people to-day would do well, both for their own sake and their victims', to pass a self-denying ordinance with regard to golf. They should deny themselves all pleasantries dealing with the missing of the ball, the breaking of clubs, or hitting other players, the use of profane language, and Bank Holiday picnics upon putting greens; they should also endeavour to grasp the fact that a bad joke is not turned into a good one by arraying the parties in knickerbockers. Golfers, at any rate, would be profoundly thankful to them, and it is hard to believe but that the general public would bear the blow with fortitude.—"The Times."

FULL-POWER TRIAL OF H.M.S. LION.

Severe Weather Test.

The battle cruiser Lion returned to Devonport on January 9 on the completion of her eight hours' full-power trial which was carried out in the Channel on Monday. The trial was run in probably the most severe weather experienced by any high-speed ship on steam trials. The vessel had left her anchorage in Plymouth Sound early on Monday morning, and the full power was developed by the machinery in a surprisingly short time. It was the original intention to make six runs over the measured distance at Polperro, but owing to the thick weather it was not possible to distinguish the measured mile marks. It was, however, decided to proceed with the trial, because the requirement of the contract was the development of the designed power by the turbine machinery rather than the attainment of a given speed, and the trials were primarily arranged as in all warships, to ascertain whether such requirement of the contract had been met. The vessel, therefore, continued to sea, and experienced such heavy weather that many of the stokers and others engaged in the trials were rendered, "hors de combat." Notwithstanding this however, the performance of the machinery alike as regards boilers and turbines was completely satisfactory.

The specified power was exceeded throughout the whole trial, and the mean power for the eight hours showed an excess over the contract rate of nearly 10 per cent while the steam economy was most satisfactory. This result is the more gratifying as it was decided to run the trials with coal only and not with oil fuel. Undoubtedly when the vessel is run with liquid fuel the results will be even more satisfactory. It may therefore be anticipated that when the Lion runs speed trials in commission the ledged speed will be greatly exceeded. High speeds were registered on the patent log, but these, of course, are no certain guide.

On the conclusion of the trial the weather was so stormy that it was decided not to "make" harbour and the ship therefore cruised at sea until the morning.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

PARROTS.

Five Hundred Species.

The 500 species of parrots, says Mr. George Jennison in the "Manchester Guardian," are found in countless myriads over the whole of the tropical and some of the extra-tropical regions of the world. From the time when the great land masses of the earth stretched east and west there have been parrots from North India to Australia, in Africa south of the Sahara, and in the tropical and other parts of both Americas.

Closely related to the hawks, whose spirit they show in combat and in the will and power to slaughter vermin, strong on the wing and hardy, it was lack of suitable food rather than physical barriers which prevented their extension over Europe. The deep sea channels in Polynesia and the extensive oceans have specialised the races, so that some, like the lories and the pigmy parrots, have hairy tongues and live on honey; others which have thin beaks seek insects in rotting wood; and others, like the macaws, are armed to break in Nature's storehouse with a chisel beak that can cut wire. Though they are harassed by active enemies, jaguars, forest cats, and predatory monkeys, these strong flyers, clad in glittering breastplates of red and blue and gold, are still the glory of Amazonian forests, long after the curious ground parrot of Mauritius, which lost the power of flight through lack of enemies, has perished with the dodo. The strange whiskered stringops, the kakapo or night parrot of the Maoris, that feeds on insects and lives in burrows, will shortly suffer a similar fate to that of the Mauritius bird.

THE KEA.

The kea, another New Zealand bird—called Nestor from its hoary head,—has obtained a unique and unsavoury reputation from the systematic attacks which a few of its kind made upon living sheep. The flesheating propensities latent in most parrots were doubtless developed unusually in these instances. The keas in other districts never showed the same depravity. Kea and kaka are names coined from the sounds the birds make, and so are lory, macaw, and cockatoo. All these and other parrots possess in greater or less degree that love of mimicry and wonderful imitative power that have made them through the ages the favourite of man. Rare is the savage tribe that has not tamed the parrot and taught it human speech. Many birds are good mimics, but only few, and these with difficulty, reproduce the human voice. The parrot endowed by nature with a fleshy and most mobile to tongue and mandibles well hollowed as a sounding board is in a class apart.

Ctesias in 401 B. C. describes a parrakeet that could speak an Indian language and could learn Greek. The "Indian bird" was popular in Greece, and was worshipped to excess in imperial Rome. "The birds," we read, "were sung by poets but reprobated by moralists"—a touch of nature uniting the Tiber and the Thames through twenty centuries. Rome got African parrots, too, when Nero's explorers reached the upper waters of the Nile—green long-tailed birds like the Indian. Heliogabalus used them for cooking—a very unsatisfactory dish, I should imagine.

In parrots garrulity is generally a masculine characteristic—a small, well rounded head is the best outward sign of it. There is great mortality among the newly imported birds. The fledglings are caught on limed twigs or even taken from the nest, and are often packed in overcrowded boxes. They arrive in our ungenial climate half starved a parrot on a four weeks' guarantee. They are hardy and may linger that time and yet die. Once healthily established they live long. Trustworthy evidence shows one century and many jubilees among parrots. The London Zoo has a Great Vasa parrot of 55 years. I have many of over 20 years, and some from beyond the memory of a keeper with 40 years' service. But, of course, the average is far less than this.

Why do parrots talk? Never, I think, because they understand what they say; often from vanity and to attract attention; oftenest to amuse themselves. They speak best at morning and evening, and prefer to be alone. About 6 p. m. on a quiet summer evening every parrot in our aviary is screeching in light-hearted joy. Then, approaching silent and unseen, you may hear every word of their vocabulary. Give but an inkling of your presence and all is silent. Curiosity dominates the flock. Ignorance of this has put many a vainglorious parrot-keeper on a level with fishermen in the eyes of sceptical friends. Aristotle was informed that parrots were more loquacious when drunken. Like many other animals and birds, they are not averse from fermented liquor. The hanging parrots of Malaysia are found intoxicated, as are the plam civets and the flying foxes, beneath the gourds that catch the "toddy wine."

FEATHER EATING.

How much parrots are bored in cages is shown by their vice of feather-eating, which liberty cures. Nothing can surpass the beauty of parrots flying at large. They will stand extreme cold, and as the experience of Mr. Buxton and others shows, might easily be made permanent features of our landscape but for thoughtless shooters. Sometimes parrots are allowed a modified freedom with a weighted chain which prevents them flying far. More usually they are kept in aviaries. The Indians catch them by the leg with a split bamboo well padded, take them from the nest, or breed them in captivity. A yellow parrot is sometimes bred from their common green variety, but these are too much appreciated to be exported.

Parrots lay white eggs in hollow logs and feed the young by regurgitation like pigeons. And like pigeons they are homed on Australasian farms. "They amuse themselves for hours," writes a friend in New Zealand, "sliding down the tin roofs of the shanties. And one quite up to date accompanied my daughter to the golf links, flying round with evident interest, and finally alighting to seize and throw the ball over its head." No tale of parrots would be complete without a parrot story. This may be new to some. Humboldt on his travels discovered an Amazon parrot, grey with age, teaching the astonished natives the language of the Atures, a race long vanished from the face of the earth.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water at Prince's Dock sill is:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
S	Jan.	h m	ft. in.	Jan.	h m	ft. in.
S	27	m 3 43	26 7	27	m 10 15	18 1
		4 53 a	24 11		10 8 a	21 0
M	28	m 4 30	25 11	28	m 11 17	17 10
		6 16 a	25 0		11 39 a	21 11
TU	29	m 5 39	25 5	29	m 0 35 a	17 4
		7 52 a	25 9			
W	30	m 7 3	25 1	30	m 1 44	22 0
		9 14 a	26 11		1 48 a	16 1
TH	31	m 8 23	25 5	31	m 3 8	21 7
	Feb.	10 7 a	28 4	Feb.	2 47 a	15 3
F	1	m 9 38	26 1	1	m 4 10	20 9
		10 53 a	27 7		3 43 a	14 11
	2	m 10 38	27 0	2	m 4 59	18 10
		11 35 a	30 5		4 37 a	14 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 27 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h 15m	Sunset	6h 29m
„ 28 (Sunday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 29m
„ 29 (Monday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 30m
„ 30 (Tuesday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 30m
„ 31 (Wednesday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 31m
Feb. 1 (Thursday)	„	7h 14m	„	6h 31m
„ 2 (Friday)	„	7h 13m	„	6h 32m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter Jan. 27th, 2h. 21·4m. p.m.; Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28·1m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 10th. 6h. 20·8m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14·1m. a.m.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE TRIUMPH OF ENGLISH CLOTHES.

Impressions of a Returned Traveller.

The other evening I dropped into the Alhambra after an absence of a couple of years. The hour was ten o'clock.

When a man goes to the Alhambra at ten o'clock, you may take it for granted that he has dined in town and made a round of once familiar haunts. Out of my evening, I gathered the impression that London is just as it used to be with one or two exceptions. Most of the landmarks in the Western Wayfarer's beaten track are still in their places, the few which have been swept away are of no consequence and I doubt whether even the old brigade miss them. The people remain the same, subject to slight variations in the type caused by changing fashions. I note it is still correct for the "jeunesse doree" to assume a delicate pink complexion after dining and to wear opera hats at the backs of their heads. I am also convinced that the iron-grey man with the military moustache and the face which has weathered many storms who spoke so affably to me about the weather without an introduction still thinks I am fresh and stupid and wanted to tell me the old, old story and touch me for the price of a day's racing. These things by the way.

But one does feel in the West End that there are strangers about, and more strangers than there used to be. I dine at a club, and at the next table found three mature men, distinctly Turks in type, but faultlessly attired in the evening modes prescribed by Savilerow. At the Alhambra I counted in the promenade six youthful Japanese. Obviously Japs in feature and mental attitude—yellow, smiling, but sphinxlike in their complete detachment. They were European in everything they wore. They had adopted our bowler, the gleaming collar, the silk tie and the correct pin, which may be a mounted pearl, but must never now be ostentatious. They wore the British lounge suit in the kind of tweeds made in Yorkshire looms; their trousers were creased into rigid lines, their boots were the glossiest of leather, and the complete touch of our latter-day dandyism, the white spat was upon their feet. Ah me! I wonder what the older Japanese would think of the modern Jap youth walking a promenade in Leicestersquare rigged out in London style and finished off with the white spat which is the symbol of the blameless and mild Beau Brummellism of to-day.

These yellow faces set me thinking. I recalled that London is the home of all the foreigners, but how little one notices it now. Time was when you could tell a Frenchmen a Piccadilly at sight. You knew him by his hat and trousers and his method of shaping his beard. Nowadays, in the West End, you can only single the Frenchman out when you dine with him and discover his fine choice of food. If Germany had invaded us a dozen years ago we could have recognised her sons as they came from the boats. Travelling Germans did look something like the types they serve up in the comic papers. Nowadays your German does business in the City, talks like the Briton, and even eschews his own national dishes. The only way to catch out your German business man is to get on to the carpet in the principal's office. Then you discover he works ten hours a day, and never week-ends, and that still he thinks sixpence a high price for cigars. As for Italians in London, there is no way of surprising the secret of their nationality by outward appearances. The Italian has become the most English-looking of them all.

All this is not remarkable. When Berlin, Paris, and Vienna are only a few hours from London, and we are all travelling from and to these capitals once a month, there is every reason to expect Europeans to adopt each other's habits. The interesting point is that the far-off peoples of the East are adopting our clothes at home and abroad. Last week the English papers were publishing portraits of the new Chinese President. He looked like a banker from the E.C. district. If you see photos of the Indian grandees among whom our King has been spending his time they either wear cricket or polo costumes the styles of which have been fixed at Lord's and Hurlingham. The only way to discover the negro is by the sombre colour of his complexion. He is the biggest dandy of us all and must have the fashions wired to him, so eager is he to be a gentleman. Directly Jack Johnson wallowed among the big money in the prize ring he filled his mouth with American dentistry, his wardrobe with English clothes and his garage with French automobiles. The very Kaffir chief who used to think he was the "main squeeze," if a missionary presented him with an old hat discarded by a London cabman now demands the whole suit, and has an enervating taste in fancy waistcoats.

Some years ago Kipling sang about the white man's burden. The white man has indeed a burden under which he will soon begin to stagger. He has modelled the world after his own heart's desire and taught it to wear the silk hat and the bowler, and to smoke machinemade cigarettes through a filter of cotton-wool stuffed into an amber tube. He has taught the Egyptian to wear the frock-coat; the North American Indian to cherish the bowler, and the Japanese to idealise and idolise the complete outfit, down to the immaculate spat. In time we shall impress upon the Bedouin of the desert the moral tone to be acquired by parting his hair in the middle, and superciliously adjusting a single eyeglass. Later we may teach the simple folk of Central Asia the subtle manner in which the civilised world appraises the social value of the man who wears a made-up dress tie, and draws a fine distinction between him and the man who ties the slip of virgin cambric for himself.

Then the white man will have added the last straw that broke the camel's back. He will have his burden complete, and a pleasing prospect he has before him, staggering along in front of a world exactly like himself. No more coloured turbans, flowered kimonos, feathered head-dresses; no more spears, tomahawks, tom-toms, and chopsticks; no more savage races and subject peoples; no more fierce raids and wrangling over the acquired loot. All men become one brotherhood, the image of their makers—the tailors of Savile-row—will stalk abroad, equalised as they stand before the laughing skies by their common taste in pot-hats. When father says change, we all change. When London decrees that trousers shall be turned up the message will be blistered along the wires to the four corners of the earth and men, red, white, yellow and black will carry themselves consciously elate, because they are in the movement which began with rain in Piccadilly.—From the "Daily Mail."

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Jan. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major R P Wilson, I M S, B
Mr G C W Lagram, B Cov
Sir B Robertson, K C S I, C I E, B Cov
Mr H G Walton, B Cov
Mr G F Keatinge, C I E, B Cov
Mr P B Haigh, B Cov
Mr C S Campbell, B Cov
Mr C W A Turner, B Cov
Mr R T Gibbs, B
Mr T R Lewis, B
Mr M F C Smith, B
Mr D M Lang, B
Lieut-Col H H Austin, R E
Capt G J Davys, I M S
Capt F O Rogers, I M S
Capt O B Stokes, 3 Skinner's H
Capt R C MacWatters, I M S
Capt G Trotter, 56 Rifles
Capt R B Nicholson, I M S
Lieut A N Rolfe, 5 G R

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr M D Fox-Strangways, C S I, B Cov, 7 days
Mr R N Blainville, B, 6 mo M C
Mr W C King, B, 6 mo M C
Mr A J Page, B, 1 day.
Mr C N Parker, B, 3 days' M C
Mr H G Lang, Bo, 3 mo
Lieut-Col C T Y Feddon, 19 Punj, 12 days
Major E A W Stothard, 30 Lrs, 4 mo M C
Major H M Turton, 104 R, 4 mo M C
Major A R Garden, Q O Corps of Guides, 6 mo
Capt C R Lyall, 36 Sikhs, 3 days
Capt E F Ross, 75 C Inf, 6 mo M C
Capt B Blood, 8 Cav, 1 week
Lieut J R Peploe, 2 G R, 4 mo M C
Second Lieut N Morton, Unattached List, 3 mo M C
Commander E J C Hordern, R I M, 1 day

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr M H Beattie, B
Mr A H Fawkes, B
Mr T A Hindmarsh, B
Mr J Middleton, B
Mr G E Potenger, B
Mr C N Parker, B
Mr A J Page, B
Mr C B Connell, M
Capt L G Williams, 5 Cav
Lieut W M Marshall, 84 Dogras
Lieut H P Steel, 129 Beloochis

THE Barrackpur House and grounds will remain for the use of the new Governor of Bengal, and not for the Viceroy as previously stated.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 2.

The shallow depression yesterday in the United Provinces has moved into north-east India and has given local falls of rain in the United Provinces and Behar and general rain in Assam. A very light precipitation is reported from Kashmir, the east of the Punjab, and the largest fall is at Cherrupunji two inches being recorded. The weather is slightly disturbed in the south of the Peninsula. The Forecast shows further precipitation in Assam and a few falls of rain in Eastern Bengal and in the south of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, FEB. 2.

It rained here from the early morning of 30th up to the noon of 31st January. Sleet fell at intervals throughout next day. To-day is bright.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 2nd February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in excess in the south-east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Allahabad; night temperature is above normal except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity and minimum temperature are in excess in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in West Central India and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect in the extreme western districts and in excess elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly above the average. Temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in south Hyderabad and at Belgaum and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Minimum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported today. Skies are clear in north-west India, the United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar; there has also been a decrease of cloud in the central parts of the country. The excess in temperature recorded in northern and central India for the past few days is disappearing.

Dry weather is likely except possibly in the Madras Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 2nd February, was 30·041 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd February, 1912.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	2	11	5	2	55
Suez	2	13	50	1	56

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic at present (1-11-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be admitted (14-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Telegraph office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Telegraph Office (20-10-11).

Ramhormuz line interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11).

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and line is not likely to be restored till next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should be accepted "post Bushire." Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach there not later than 6 p.m., Standard Time, on Tuesday (14-12-11).

Telegrams for following offices in first region of Egypt can only be accepted in plain language at sender's risk. They should be written in plain language English or Arabic only (1) Ras et Dabaa (2) Marsa Matrough (3) Sidi Barrani (4) Siwa (12-12-11).

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

IN THE FAMILY.

Tramp—Spare a copper, sir?
Harmless Pedestrian—Certainly not! Fortune knocks at every man's door.
Tramp—I know that sir. When 'e knocked I was out and ever since then e's sent is daughter.
Harmless Pedestrian—H-his daughter! Why, what do you mean?
Tramp—Mis(s) Fortune, sir.

RECOVERY UNEXPECTED.

Doctor—You will be glad to know that your husband will almost certainly recover.
Wife—Oh doctor, what shall I do?
Doctor—Why, what do you mean, Aren't you anxious that your husband should get well?
Wife—Yes, only when you said last week you didn't think he would live another day I went and sold all his clothes.

HE COULDN'T TRADE THAT WAY.

You have captured one of our generals, said the South American commander.
Yes, said the leader of the insurgents, we have.
We will exchange two colonels for him.
No.
Then two colonels and a captain.
Nothing doing. You can have him, however, for a can of condensed milk.

THE OTHER FELLOW.

Pat came home one night much the worse for wear. One eye was closed, his nose was broken, and his face looked as if it had been stung by bees.
That McGillicuddy—'twas him, explained Patrick.
Shame on ye, said his wife, A big feller the size of yourself to get beat up by a little drunken spalpeen the size of him. Why he——
Whist Nora, said Pat, don't speak disrespectful of the dead.

A LONG WAY OFF.

The story goes that a well-known politician once began to grow a moustache, and while it was still in the budding stage he was asked at a dinner party to take in to dinner a girl who had decidedly opposite political views.
I am sorry, said the politician, we cannot agree on politics.
No, we can't, rejoined the girl, for, to be frank with you, I like your politics about as little, as I do your moustache.
Well, replied the other caustically, remember that you are not really likely to come into contact with either.

NO FOOLING HIM.

Recently a well-known ventriloquist, who was taking a journey, just managed to get into the train as it was leaving the station, and had no time to take a dog-ticket for his terrier.
When the cry All tickets ready! was heard a few stations farther on, the ventriloquist dropped the dog into a hamper, which was labelled in bold characters, Professor Jones, Ventriloquist.
When the ticket-inspector opened the carriage door the dog began to bark. The inspector noticing the label on the hamper, turned to the ventriloquist, with a self-satisfied grin, and said;—
All right mister! That's very clever but you can't fool me. That trick's been played on me before!

WHAT HE DIDN'T KNOW.

A well-known Glasgow West-End resident was walking along Suachiehall-street when a half drunken man came up to him. Standing in his path the man said:—Mr—you don't know me,—do you.
No, said the gentleman, I don't, and he tried to pass, with the look of a man who didn't want to know him.
I am the husband of your washer-woman, persisted the half-sober individual.
Well, what have I to do with that?
You see, you don't know everything, went on the man in a confidential tone.
What don't I know?
You don't know I'm wearing one of your white shirts!

THE FEAR OF FATHER.

He was a benevolent old gent. The mien of human kindness was part of him. From his monocle to his patent boots be beamed geniality.
It was a foggy afternoon, and the little boy upon whom the old gent happened was sobbing lustily.
And what's the matter, laddie? asked the elderly party cheerily.
The boy's grubby fists were rammed into his eyes, and he could not speak through his sobs.
P-please, sir, chimed in the small boy's companion, we was a playing marbles, and Freddie, he's bin and lost his glass alley.
Then don't cry, put in the old gent. I wouldn't cry any more, if I were you. Here's a penny—go and buy some more alleys.
But—b-b-but, sobbed the despairing boy, it was father's glass eye!

FOUL PLAY.

'Twas the first night of that great drama. The Clue of the Return Half or Did She Not Come Back? at that home of the actor's art, the Thespian Theatre Little Sloccombe. Little Sloccombe—and this should be noted before the curtain rises—is a great place and is famed in several villages round about for its football. They are enthusiastic in Little Sloccombe.
But the curtain rises and the play's the thing. Here comes the great detective specially wired for, to enquire into the strange and enthralling mystery which envelops the moated grange. Almost immediately he finds a clue. Four people have been shot. A hush falls upon the house as the great sleuthhound makes his momentous pronouncement.
Ha, ha! he cries in dramatic tones. There has been foul play here—foul play! Now what next shall I do?
From the gallery came a voice, clear and insistent, to the perplexed detective actor:—
Give 'em a free kick, guv'nor. That's the game!

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

Soubrette—And so I awoke one morning and found myself famous.
Broken-down Comedian—Ah it was just the other way with me that I found myself famous, and then I awoke.

THE WRONG SHOP.

She sailed into the shop with such a haughty and dignified air the head shop-walker advanced with most obsequious politeness and bowed her into the most comfortable chair in the shop.
I want to try on some mantles, please, she said.
A large assortment was immediately brought forward for inspection.
How much is this one? she asked presently after trying it on.
Five guineas, madam.
That is much too dear, she said, and, pointing to another enquired the cost.
That is two guineas, madam—wonderful value for the money.
The prices are outrageous she declared after trying on one mantle after another and giving no end of trouble.
I'm afraid you've come to the wrong shop, madam said the assistant, who had dealt with that sort of customer before.
Oh, no; I don't think so snapped the lady in a huff. But I do madam You had better try the gasfitter's next door, They are selling mantles from threepence-ha'fpenny upwards.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

......	For week ending 19th Jan. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 19th Jan. 1912.	For week ending 19th Jan. 1911.	Total from 1st April 1910 to 19th Jan. 1911
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	.25	969	33	958
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	25	984	27	951
Vessels transported	11	644	29	725
Vessels attended to	3	57	2	67
Vessels warped	...	40	1	48

BY APPOINTMENT To H.M. THE KING.

LEMCO AND MILK is a powerful, tissue building, invigorating, readily digested food tonic. A glass twice a day does more for invalids, delicate children, anaemic and "nervy" people, than change of air. Add 1/8 to 1/4 teaspoonful of Lemco to half a pint of warm milk.

Lemco

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS
NO REMEDY IS SO UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL AS
CONGREVE'S ELIXIR
FOR 86 YEARS
CONGREVE'S ELIXIR has been prescribed in England for Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma. By the peculiar exercise of its Balsamic qualities it soothes the Chest and speedily relieves
THE MOST STUBBORN COUGH.
Price in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 and 11/-, obtainable from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; and Dr. Haller, Madras, and all Chemists and Stores throughout India and Burma, or from E. J. Reid & Co., 17/8, Basinghall St., London.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
CARE in the Manufacture is the most Vital Factor.
CARE in only using the best and purest Milk from cattle fed in the Meadows of Buckinghamshire.
CARE in selecting only the finest cereals to add to the milk.
CARE in packing without being touched by Hand; the most scrupulously clean Factory at Slough, Bucks.
These are a few CARES that make the popularity of HORLICK'S MALTED MILK World Wide.
Packed in 3 sizes. Of all Stores.

BENGER'S
One of the most valuable foods known to the Medical Profession.—"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."
Benger's Food is distinguished from the others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed.
BENGER'S FOOD IS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.
Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use It." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants" and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

NATURAL BEAUTY
THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.
Icilma Fluor Cream
is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ENG.

IN NATURE'S WAY

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says:—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.
FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.
THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.
THAN
THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,
Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LONG LIVE THE KING
AND EVERY ONE who takes
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.
Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day.
Ans. 4, each.
Of all dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

EN PASSANT.

The recent fatality in the mountain railway at the Exhibition demonstrated in a tragic fashion that warnings posted up were not founded on baseless fears. The victim in this unhappy case inured to the angular contortions of sea-going vessels may have imagined that his balance was not to be affected by the gyrations of a mere toy railway. It seems strange that the occurrence was not immediately detected especially by his near companion, though it must be considered that with a number of people who take the trip for the first time there is a temporary suspension of all faculties except that of holding tight as the frontal prospect of taking one of those marvellous dips comes in view where the greatest risk to a reckless passenger would obtain.

Judging from instances of the spirit of adventure and frolic palpable in Sailor Visitors who did not find the ordinary oscillations of the Cake Walk surface a sufficient trial of their powers of balance, hence had resource to the hand rails a la Blondin, and in some cases, probably did not altogether regard the caution to be exercised by Mountain railway passengers, it is perhaps a wonder that more accidents have not been recorded. No ordinary precaution from the Authorities can prevent foolhardiness and the instance in question must be added to the long list of casualties where blame alone rests on the individual who to adapt the words of the immortal dramatist "dearly answers for it."

The ordinary type of amusements may come and go but the moving pictures apparently cling tenaciously to popularity, in which judging from the number of these shows now in our midst, there seems no diminishment. At the present time there are seven or eight Cinematograph Theatres going, all apparently prosperous. Three of these (in Girgaum) and two others (near Kalbadevie) are within a radius of half a mile of each other, while one rejoicing in the name of "Laxmi" has taken entertainment to the doors of the Mill populace in De Lisle road. To the majority of dwellers in the Fort section of this great City the term Mill Populace is a mere figure of speech, though those smoking stacks of Parel are a daily index of activity and prosperity and of a source of livelihood to a hundred thousand people. One in more contemplative fancy may be led to wonder how much light and pleasure breaks in upon the daily monotony of these Artisans' lives. A passing glance at dusky, begrimed Caawls where they herd together might seem a mockery of the euphony of "home, and yet these simple folk come from their daily task with a rush and song, as if indeed a prison had op'd its ponderous jaws to let them loose to breathe the air of freedom.

From those flashes of intelligence that periodically record, in the pages of newspapers, abuses of factory labour the Public alone elicit an insight into the interior working of the huge Industry upon which Bombay has built its wealth and fame, and from such reports in the near past evolved those Legislative measures which have to great extent ameliorated the condition of Mill workers. But there is no real finality to abuse. They spring up like tares in a cornfield. But in some respects the Mill operative can work out his own palliation for when he feels weary, and the atmospheric conditions of the majority of Mills are enervating to a degree, he leaves his work to have resource for a few minutes to fresh air which is denied him in the nearly hermetically closed rooms where he labours. Nor can employers stop such malingering for even under normal conditions demand exceeds supply in the labour market. There is a field for would be regenerators for the improvement in status and morals of this large section of Bombay's population, apart from the attempts that seem to be existent for helping operatives against their employers there rules regarding dismissal are enforced. This too often is a mere pandering to litigation for the ultimate benefit of the lawyer. A step in the right direction has recently been made by advocates of temperance who in the persons of a few influential immediate superiors of mill operatives are endeavouring to circumvent the ever-increasing evil of dram drinking among them. An auxiliary to praiseworthy attempts in that direction may be found in providing amusement and in this connection there is no doubt that the Cinematograph can take a leading place.

A Correspondent in one of the local dailies trots out an old suggestion that the present Cathedral Church is out of date for the representative place of worship for Anglicans in Bombay. With some people old associations are of course matters of indifference and one might not be surprised to hear that even our National Cathedral at home is voted old-fashioned and that present conditions there demand more modern appointments, but the majority will probably deprecate the spirit of vandalism which, for the unimportant reasons advanced, would reject the simple old pile where our forefathers in exile in this city have worshipped for so many ages. There is a primitive grandeur about St. Thomas' Church not found in any other in the Country, and with a few improvements in the quality of seats (for the shabbiness of the chairs is a re-proach) and a little spent on the walls and floors there would be little reason to advocate any change. Its present area will probably suffice for any congregation likely to seek accommodation for many years, but even if enlargement were called for there is a fair amount of space available to the West. St Thomas' church is one of the landmarks from which mile stones were measured long before the memory of the present generation. These stones meet the traveller's eye throughout the Island. In one or two instances the words "by the Bazaar gate" on these stones indicate the route of the survey. 'Hands off' this sacred old landmark will, it is believed, be echoby the majority of Churchmen in Bombay.

There is an Automobile Club and there is also a Chaffeur's Club in the great Metropolis, and at a dinner given by the latter some time since several prominent men were among the leading guests, the Chief Civic Magistrate, Mr. A. C. Plowden, of the bevy. This gentleman had the delicate duty of proposing the success of the Club, and in the course of his brief address he took the opportunity of deprecating the methods of the Police in luring Motorists into traps which he described as un-English. In his experience he found that Chaffeurs were rarely charged with misconduct, cases for drunkenness that had come before him being computable on the fingers of one hand. As a body and applying the matter locally it would seem that drivers are a peculiarly steady going set of men. Considering the large number of Motor cars now in Bombay, the congested state of the thoroughfares, the apathetic nature, or foolhardiness, of wayfarers, and the unrestricted manner in which children are permitted to run about and play in the streets, casualties are extremely rare. Motor owners in some instances complain of capacity in these servants, and there is some suspicion of systematic foul play regarding repairs and supplies, but as natives of this part of India go, and from experience of people in most provinces I am inclined to rate them pretty low, things might be a good deal worse.

The man in the street is probably beginning to wonder seeing that the Territorial scheme has not fulfilled the sanguine anticipations of its eminent founder, what the next move will be when the Unionists come into power. The confidence our present War Minister has reposed throughout in the patriotic instincts generally of Britons was certainly worthy of better results. Conflicting opinions on the real state of affairs makes it difficult for the public to deduce clearly what our resources really are. Excluding Reservists and the Indian Army the fighting strength of Great Britain is not much over a quarter of a million, which, even, man for man with the trained soldiers of the leading Continental nations, are unknown factors in efficiency. Unless the reasoning power and perception of some of our Ministers is really evolved from conviction of perfection in things as they are defiant words amount to a species of bluff that sooner or later will find a rude awakening.

The Army Band will probably be one of the next items to fall under the paring knife. Until I read the extract in a recent issue of the "Gazette" I was under the impression that Officers were taxed to a greater extent than the mulcting of one day's pay per annum for the primary support of Regimental music. The more pregnant term "incidentals," however, may account for a good deal more than the systematic charge, else surely the objection to retaining the band would not be pressed. From what may be gathered in the slight evidence before us an Officer pays to support Music which gives him enjoyment only on a Parade service and at the weekly Mess night. What, may be asked, does a Regimental band do for the other five days in a Mofussil station? In Presidency towns there is, of course, a constant demand for its services, and, in this connection, private Clubs of the more exclusive class probably get the lion's share of the pleasure. The question arises if, in a contingency like this, or again, where a band plays in a Public place, the members, or the Community at large, as the case may be, could not be expected to contribute towards its upkeep relieving for the time being the Officers personal purse? It is suspected that Bandsmen are frequently pampared, but this attitude towards experts generally is common. A sulky musician would successfully damn a show, and it is musician would successfully damn a show, and it is perhaps doubtful if a wilful resort to tactical revenge for some grievance, real, or fancied, on the part of one of these could be dealt with under the ordinary rules, of military discipline. This suggestion calls to mind an episode in the professional life of Macready the Actor. This eminent though somewhat overrated Tragedian had, in common with many of his cloth, little bits of display always in reserve chiefly for the benefit of the gods! He had fallen foul of one of his stage helpers who thirsted for revenge against his high and mightiness. So it happened in a particular scene in which Macready made a dramatic entrance by hurling open the door, which invariably brought a round of applause, the aggrieved one (who in this play was a supernumerary without words) at the crucial moment opened super without words) at the crucial moment opened and held the door himself spoiling the usual bit of by-play. "I've don' 'im' I've done 'im" exclaimed by-play. "I've don' 'im' I've done 'im" exclaimed the super exultantly to a gathering of hearers in the property room "and I don't care, for I'm goin' into the coal and tater business to-morrow."

LE TATILLON.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB.. 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Crumph, C.S., is gazetted as Acting Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Messrs. Syed Hassan Imam and W. Teunon are appointed as Additional Judges of the Calcutta High Court.

Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds resigns the Civil Service.

Messrs. Tenuon, C. S., A. Chowdhury and Hassan Imam, Barristers-at-Law, are gazetted Additional Judges of the Calcutta High Court.

Capt. Owens, I. M. S., goes to Burma for employment in the Chemical Examiners Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of appointment of Major Cooke, 32nd Pioneers, as Assistant Secretary in the Army Department has been extended for seven months.

Major-General Pilcher becomes Divisional Commander vice General Alderson.

Majors Seton, Elliot and Milter, all of the I.M. Service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonels and Captains Browne, Williams and Long become Majors.

Captain Dangerfield, 2nd G. I. P. Railway Volunteers is granted Volunteer Officers' decoration.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. Macfarlane reverts to his appointment in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. H. Claughton, Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge of Records, resigns his appointment and Mr. R. H. Blaker acts for him.

Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukherji is re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University from 31st March 1912.

Mr. H. Claughton, Assistant Officer, Imperial Records, resigns his appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. C. S. Clark officiates as Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, vice Mr. White.

Mr. C. C. S. Clark officiates as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, Burma Government, vice Mr. White retired.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Hannyngton are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Lieut.-Col. Muspratt Williams is granted eight months' leave.

A revised list of holidays to be observed by the Post Offices in India are published in the current issue of the *Gazette*.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Bowen and Messrs. Varvill and Hattkook, Assistant Engineers, are transferred from the North Western to the Karachi Extension Railway Survey.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Skinner officiates as Commandant of the Imperial Cadet corps.

Major Stockley reverts to Military duty.

TOWN'S MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Gratitude for the Royal Visit.

The public meeting of the townspeople of Bombay, which has been convened by the Sheriff, Sir Shapurji Broacha, to express a sense of gratitude for the benefit conferred upon India by the recent visit to this country of Their Majesties, is to be held in the Town Hall this afternoon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will be asked to preside. The principal resolution, which will be proposed by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, and supported by Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna will be as follows:—

The citizens of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, desire to give expression to their profound sense of the beneficent and far-reaching results of the Royal Visit. Their Imperial Majesties, by their innate sympathy, their remarkable insight into the needs and aspirations of the country, and their deep solicitude for the welfare of all classes, have strengthened the bonds that unite every section of His Imperial Majesty's subjects, and have drawn closer the ties that bind England and India. Conscious that Their Imperial Majesties leave us a more united people more hopeful of the future of this great country within the Empire and under the Crown we desire to convey to the English nation an assurance of our warm attachment to the Empire of which India forms part.

A committee will be appointed to receive similar resolutions from the Mofussil, and communicate their purport to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 2.

A representative meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held this afternoon at the Town Hall to express appreciation of the beneficent results of Royal the Visit. Dr. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, presided. Resolutions were unanimously carried. Among the speakers were Nawab Fate Ali Kazilbaksh, the Hon'ble Mr. Harichand, Mr. Arthur Grey and others. The meeting dispersed with hearty cheers for Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 2.

A public meeting was held here this afternoon and resolutions were passed giving expression to the beneficient results produced by the Royal Visit and thankfulness at the safe return of Their Majesties to England.

Mr. Oliver Bainbridge contributes an interesting articles to the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" of January in which, alluding to Lord Curzon's Durbar, he writes as follows:—"I have been much amused at the impossible stories concerning the fearful cost and drain on the peoples of India, and went carefully into the details of the late King-Emperor's Durbar. Now what do you think was the actual cost? One-sixth part of a penny per head of the entire community! Just imagine it; they paid much less than a farthing and received eight times that sum through indirect relief from taxation."

THE WRECK OF THE "DELHI"

Mr. G R. Halkett's Story.

"A PLAIN narrative of the casting away of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. "Delhi" on the Morocco coast on the morning of December 13th," is told by Mr. George R. Halkett in the February number of the "Pall Mall" Magazine. Mr Halkett prefaces his remarks by saying:—"I shall try in what follows to write a plain narrative of the wreck of the "Delhi" on a wild night in December last, so that readers at home, sitting quietly by the fireside these wintry evenings, may realise something of the perils of the sea. And looking back upon the closely knit events that menaced with dramatic suddenness the lives of four hundred souls, one's heart beats high with the recollection of the simple courage of plain folk, who differed in no wise from the reader of these pages and who had no thought to pose as heroes or heroines." The article is illustrated with sketches by the author, and photographs.

THROUGH HURRICANES OF RAIN AND WIND.

The "Delhi" was a new ship of 8,000 tons launched but six years ago. By a coincidence it was my fate to sail with her both on her first and last voyages in December, 1905, and in December, 1911. I who saw the first and the last of her on the sea may fittingly write her epitaph. As we went down the Thames on December 8th the night was bitterly cold, and in the Channel both sea and wind began their battle. When we dropped the pilot at Portland Bill, we were six hours late. It was this delay that proved our undoing, but none knew it then. Off Ushant it blew a gale. Heavy grey seas under leaden skies tumbled out of the west and buffeted us across the Bay in hurricanes of rain and wind. The coast of Portugal was shrouded in squall and mist, but on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, through the drifting spray, we saw the rock of Cape St. Vincent, a long spit fretted with breakers. From there, drawing in a point, the course is straight to Gibraltar.

The safety and the luxuries of a great liner are known to all. You are in a floating hotel, but with a difference. Man's ingenuity has shaped it to your ease, but he cannot command the winds and tides. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred you reach your destination in safety, but who can tell the risks by the way? He who travels by sea can have but small imagination if, sometimes at nights, as he seeks his bed, leaving the wet and windy decks and the racing turmoil of dark waters, he does not think of the lonely figure on the bridge who guides the great machine. To him is confided all the lives and all the treasure that the ship contains, and he must drive it into the impenetrable veil of the night, often with no guide of star or beacon, but only the shifting compass under his eye.

Before I went to my cabin on the night of December 12th, I had a boisterous moment on the upper deck. The wind blew harshly; the ship was dripping in rain and spray from bow to stern, but the electric lights shone cheerily on the wet decks, emphasising the blackness outside and the sullen roar of wind and waves. As the dying Scotswomen, listening to a storm such as this, confided to the minister at her bedside, "Aye, Meenister it's an awfu' nicht to be fleein' aboot," so it was with the "Delhi."

Onward, and still onward into the night, the great ship plunged and rolled towards the morning that was to mean so much to her.

THE SUDDEN AWAKENING.

Suddenly I was awakened by the engine-bell: we had slowed down. I touched my electric light and looked at my watch. It was 1-20 a. m. Had we reached Gibraltar an hour before our time? For ten minutes more I lay, and then, though the engine still throbbed, the ship stopped. The bell on the bridge rang again and again. We had reversed engines. And now I became conscious of a curious change. The "Delhi" no longer floated. She did not rise to the waves that struck her. At each sea she vibrated from end to end, and I heard the water tumbling on the deck above. Soon there were shouts and hurried orders and running of feet, and in momentary lulls the groaning and creaking of the lifeboats as they were tossed on their davits by each successive sea that struck the ship. No one came to my cabin, but clearly it was time to be stirring; so I up and dressed, with the thought that whatever had happened I was best equipped for it in my clothes.

As I dressed, perhaps hurriedly, there came a moment to remember. Suddenly, like some wounded animal, the great ship tumbled over on her side and seemed to gasp and tremble where she fell. Just for a second I thought of myself as a rat caught in a trap, and expected a rush of water, but the time passed, and I buttoned my collar and brushed my hair like any other respectable passenger about to join the fellows.

Then I opened my cabin door to meet the white, drawn face of a young steward with his foot on the companion stairs.

"We are ashore," he said, and hurried on. In the saloon above the passengers were gathering. I went there with the Duke of Fife and the Princess Royal, who showed no anxiety except for her daughters, who had not yet joined her. The officers and stewards were handing out lifebelts or affixing them rapidly. There was suppressed excitement, and a jostling crowd for a moment on the stairs. "Sit down," "Sit down," somebody cried to those who were making for the deck, and straightway everybody who could find a place sat upon the luxurious couches. Soon the second-class passengers were ushered in solemnly and gathered together on one side, keeping to themselves.

Then a whispering, "Where are we?" "Is there much danger?" None could tell, but no one showed any sign of fear. Were we on the coast of Spain? For a time there was doubt even among those whose business it was to know, but the compass told its tale at last to the officers.

"'TIS CAPE SPARTEL."

Then someone, venturing into the tumult outside, discovered the reflection of a light on the coastline, "Tarifa Point for certain," shouted one with the wind in his teeth, naming a landmark on the north shore of the Straits. "No," roared the voice of authority in answer. "It is Cape Spartel."

So the "Delhi" had been carried some fourteen miles out of her course, and had run straight on to the Morocco coast with a howling gale behind her. Her bow had cut deep into the sandbank, and then the current and the wind had carried her stern round. Now she lay pointing south-west, with her decks lying over to the sea, on a lee shore, with the full force of the Atlantic breakers upon her. Every moment they hammered into her side, then broke with a great swish of water that shot mast high and came down like a waterfall on the more sheltered side of the deck. Towards the land one could hear the continual roar of the breakers, and even in the darkness it was possible to see the sobeon and glimmer of their whiteness.

It was obvious that if the sea made a breach in her bulwarks or deck, the "Delhi" must founder on the edge of the sandbank. She might "turn turtle" at any moment was the verdict of an authority who should have kept his knowledge to himself.

During the first hour of waiting the passengers were very still. Each sat in his place, or stood in the shelter of the doorway, with the lifebelt making an odd figure of each. A callow youth on his first voyage to India went shamefacedly to the piano. Bless his manly heart, he had read somewhere in his school books of just such an occasion, and like a true Briton tried to "play the game." But the obviously conventional aspect of this kind of courage was too much for us all, and after the mildest applause the piano was shut. It was more in accordance with one's mood to listen to the music of the storm without. A baby in one corner resented its wakefulness at this early hour and cried lustily, and, in another corner a stout gentlemen seemed to sleep.

THE DREADFUL HOURS OF WAITING.

Between three and four o'clock two stewards appeared with coffee and two tins of biscuits, an uncomfortable service in their unaccustomed cork jackets, but none the less welcome. Earlier than that an officer came up from below with an armful of rockets, and above the noises of the wind and sea one heard the sharp explosions and the long hiss that sent them on their message.

How each waited for that dawn it is not within my province to tell. Thoughts of home and dear ones, and what the news might be that would reach them at last, must have been in the hearts of all, but there were none that showed aught but calm resolution and courage. Through all the night the sea still battered upon the ship and plunged along the deck, and the wind never ceased to howl in ropes and spars. But none lost the confidence that the day must come at last, and that one would be there to welcome it.

The electric light still burned, and I went downstairs and packed my portmanteau. I cannot speak for others, but I admit a certain tremor when suddenly, with some unusual jar of the ship, my cabin door banged close. The sense of imprisonment down there in the bowels of the vessel gripped one at the heart and gave one's nerves an extra jerk. Clearly it were better to meet events upstairs and not boxed in a narrow cabin.

At last, after six hours of waiting, the dawn came with laggard steps, as befits a wintry morning, heavy with cloud and mist. Slowly the light grew in the east and we realised our predicament. Between us and the lowlying Morocco coast lay a snowy field of breakers with driving sheets of spray that often hid the land. Away to seaward great Atlantic rollers came tumbling towards us with the driving gale still behind them. The "white horses" tossed and churned by both wind and tide were on every side of us. When help came at last how would it reach us!

All through the night the young Marconi operator was seeking to get into touch with Gibraltar. In his little cabin on the deck, with ears glued to his instrument, he was crying, and crying long in vain for help. Gibraltar was obdurate. The receivers there are not attuned for "commercial messages." But somewhere about four o'clock an answer came from Cadiz and Tangiers was picked up a moment later. Then Cadiz roused Gibraltar by telegraph and Tangiers sent a message to the French cruiser in the bay.

The King of England's sister was in danger!

"THE BATTLESHIPS ARE COMING."

The battleships in Gibraltar got up steam in frantic haste; the news was flashed over the world, and whilst we still waited for the shivering morning the wreck of the "Delhi" was ticking on the "tapes" in London newspaper offices.

Meanwhile, the drama proceeded on the deck of the "Delhi". With daylight the officers recognised the danger to the ship of the lifeboats on the weather-side. Every wave tossed them high in air, and it seemed that they must fall at last and do damage to deck or engines. So one by one, at great risk, they were cut away. As each fell it was caught between the rollers and the ship and smashed to tinder with a report like a cannon. Then carefully, in the shelter of the ship, a lifeboat was let down, and into her went the second officer and a picked crew. As no help had come it was decided to try to take a line ashore. Already on the beach we could distinguish the figures of two Moors, and others were sure to gather.

What a perilous passage it was, these few hundred yards! Sometimes the boat was on the crest of a breaker, sometimes lost to sight altogether, and always, it seemed to anxious eyes, on the point of capsizing. But she reached the beach at last, broken and battered, of no use except as a warning against that road to safety. Within the next hour a friendly little Spanish steamer lay to half a mile away out to sea, but, with a waste of heaving water between her and us, she might, as a friend in need, have been in the moon! At 7-30 a column of smoke rose beyond Cape Spartel. The news ran everywhere, the battleship were on their way from Gibraltar. Nobody stopped to think or ask how they would reach us when they came. Sure enough before long a black insect crawled round the Cape, lurching in the heavy sea towards us, but it was the Tricolour and not the Union Jack that blew in the wind.

Meanwhile, a summons came to breakfast down below in the saloon. Wisely, an effort was made to carry on the ship's routine. But the attendance was not large, though the stewards in their lifebelts stood ready to serve a full company. Those who ate their bacon and eggs and drank their coffee to the accompaniment of the shattering blows of the sea and the howling of the wind will long remember the uncertain atmosphere of that meal. Not even the mild jokes on the cork lifebelt that tickled your chin, or seemed strangely to get between you and your knife and fork, did much to brighten the moment.

"WE COME TO SAVE!"

One breathed more easily in the open air, where the white morning light was prying out yet fuller details of our disaster. It was difficult to recognise the decks, polished and swept each morning, and shining like the floor of a ball-room, but now littered with ropes and cars and the broken fragments of boats all muddled together in a wet mess.

A crowd of lascars was busy with another lifeboat, and a long row of their black figures in red turbans on the decks of the stoke-hole—were perched on the top of the engine-house, their brown eyes straining down upon the decks and away across the waters to the misty shore.

From sheltered corners on the wet slope, dodging the showering spray and holding on against the shocks of the sea, the passengers, were watching the Friant, half a mile away, rolling and pitching with her nose up to the wind. Behind her, and still on the horizon line in clouds of smoke, two British battleships, like two great black swans came breasting through the heavy swell.

But it was still the "Friant" that engaged us all. Here was a daring adventure to lower a boat in such a sea. But soon from her side we saw the black silhouette of a steam launch disengage itself and gradually draw apart.

I think, at this time, there must have been a lull in the wind. I do not recall the discomforts of the deck as we watched this episode, but the breakers were as big as ever. The launch could not come directly to the "Delhi"—she would have capsized in a moment—but must cross the seas at right angles, heading for the beach, and then turn sharply to get under our lee. Ten minutes, that seemed hours, sufficed for this manœuvre, and when within hailing distance, as the launch rose and fell, one of the Frenchmen, a big burly chap in command, put up his hand and shouted in the wind:

"We come to save."

WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO THE BOATS.

Few who heard the phrase and saw the sequel will forget it. He came to save, indeed, and to lose his own life in the saving.

Then an orderly procession of women and children to the gangway. No confusion, no haste no prearrangement even; only pleasant words and short farewells. One has rehearsed the scene a thousand times, but here the drama was on a scale so deep and quiet that it might escape you altogether. It was a dangerous embarkation. Each woman, as she reached the bottom of the steps, waited for the launch to rise towards the ship. A sailor flung her into mid-air, and the Frenchmen caught her as she fell. Then a sea would come and the launch would be yards away, to be gradually drawn back towards the steps. The first to go was a child of eleven months. It was wrapped round in cork, a cosy little bundle, and thrown lightly into the big Frenchman's arms. Tenderly he handed it to a bluejacket behind him. The launch had space for only a handful of passengers, and there was no room for the infant's mother. One of the "Delhi's" lifeboats was filled—with the same order and coolness—and the launch started to tow it to the battleships, the women waving their hands gaily with no hint of the perils that encompassed them.

Then came the blackest moment of the day. Launch and boat had reached the breakers and headed out to sea, tumbling and tossing through the relentless cauldron of boiling surf. The rope broke. The boat-load of women and children drifted backwards towards the shore—towards certain death. I stood beside a devoted father whose infant was in one boat, whose wife was in other. How he felt in that moment of agony none dare ask, but he bore his head high and gave no sign. Then the "Friant's" launch performed a feat of seamanship which every English sailor present regards with awe and admiration. Right on the top of a great wave, clinging to it as a bird hangs sideways on a bough, she turned sharply and shot down upon the boat. It was a miracle that she floated; one second before or after she must have foundered inevitably. Then she picked up the rope (how I no mere spectator may say), and was soon heading into the breakers again as bravely as before. It was difficult to see what followed, for the white water broke over both launch and boat, but at last one and then the other emerged into the less broken seas and steered for the battleships. The women and children were saved.

Once more the little launch headed for the breakers, but this time, alas, to meet disaster. A huge wave broke over her; her fires were put out, and three men were washed overboard. In the white water we saw the dark figures struggling. One seemed to keep afloat for many minutes, but the end for all was inevitable. Then the launch, hopelessly anchored for a few moments, was driven shorewards and capsized in shallow water, but with no further loss of life. When life is at its fullest one may not realise the tragedy of such a scene, but there are husbands and fathers in India and China to-day who, coolly recalling it, will remember always the single-minded heroism of those brave sailors of the "Friant".

THE ADVENTURE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Of the dangerous adventure of the Princess Royal with her husband, the Duke of Fife, and their two daughters—an adventure in which I shared—I need not now speak at length. It has perhaps already got beyond its true proportions in comparison with the misfortunes of our fellow passengers. We tried to go to the beach in the cutter of the "Duke of Edinburgh, and foundered on our way. We were saved from drowning by the miracle of efficient lifebelts, and had a weary walk in soaking clothes over rocks and sand to Cape Spartel, where the British representative met us, and whence the Royal party went on horses and mules to Tangiers.

My individual experiences include a defective lifebelt which Providence impelled me to change at the last moment a heaven-sent cigarette—his last—from the lighthouse keeper at Spartel, and a long lonely ride in heavy rain and darkness to Tangiers. The rain mattered nothing for my clothes, to my skin were heavy with sea water but my mule took devious paths across the hills both by land and water and slipped a thousand times on the stones in the long descent to Tangiers. It was a joy this night of all nights, to scent again the aromatic fragrance of the gardens on the slope, and to welcome the few glimmering lamps that stared the violet masses of the town. What followed on the Delhi is not within my experience, and if told at length must be told elsewhere. The Gibraltar lifeboat, brought over by one of the battleships, took off three loads of passengers and then incontinently foundered on the beach and was broken to pieces. In all some thirteen ship's boats shared this humiliating fate.

The military rocket party from Gibraltar reached the wreck in the late afternoon, but could make no connection with the ship till next morning. Twelve passengers spent another night on board, and had to make their perilous escape by the breeches buoy.

Unimaginative person reading these details of rescue, and wise after the event, may say how much more simple to have stayed on board until both wind and sea had fallen. The answer to that is the fact that both the British and French naval authorities and the officers of the "Delhi" were in favoured anxiety to get the passengers off. In her precarious hold of the sandbank, lying on her side, with the Atlantic waves beating upon her, the "Delhi" at any moment might have tumbled into deep water. Had any breach been made in her plates she would have instantly filled and "turned turtle."

As it happened the sea played another game with her. During the first forty-eight hours it drove her fifty feet further up on the bank and sunk her six feet deeper into the sand. Since then, with the exception of any Elysian calm of two days, when much of value was got out of her the Fates have been unkind. Her back is broken the water is rising in her hold; the sand is covering her. Her skeleton may lie there for years, a monument of human fallibility but she will sail no more. Another stately vessel has gone to the port whence no ship returns.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Exploration in Dihang Valley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 2.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on February 1st that clouds, mist and rain prevented any signalling communication on that date.

The exploration that is now being carried out up the valley of the Dihang River, as a result of the Abor expedition, says the "Pioneer," is peculiarly interesting. In the large-scale maps issued last year the course of the river from longitude 94° 15 to 94° 45 is shown as from west to east. Then from Shimong it turns southward and so runs past Rega on its way to join the Brahmaputra. But according to a recent telegram from the Field Force an exploring party reached Lugging (Preging) by following the river northwards from Shimong, and it is remarked on this that the "westward bend of the Dihang is wrongly shown in the map"—the term "westward," is of course, used as the party are working up-stream. This only goes to show that the explorer Kinthup really followed the course of the Tsang-po right into the Abor country; for in the sketchmap compiled in 1887 to illustrate his journey the river is marked as running practically due north and south from the Tsang-po falls to Shimong. Preging is probably the Puging of Kinthup—he noted, by the way, that the men and women of that village lived in separate houses, and it may be that these domestic conditions still obtain. We do not know how far the present exploring party intend to proceed; on the 26th January they must have been sixty or seventy miles south of the falls of Tinji-Otogyal mentioned by Kinthup, and it may be possible for them to push on as the villagers seem friendly. Their further movements will be watched with much interest.

THE LABOUR UNREST.

Result of Miners' Ballot.

Proposals for the settlement of the cotton trade dispute were agreed to on Jan. 16, at the Manchester conference, subject to the approval of the representatives of the associations forming the Northern Counties Textile Trades' Federation. The terms include the immediate return of the operatives to work and a six months' truce on the non-unionist question, at the end of which Sir G. Askwith is to submit to the union workers suggestions embodying, if possible, a plan by which both sides can maintain their principles without injuring each other. Failing such a solution of the problem, neither side may declare a strike or a lock-out without six months' notice. The conference re-assembles in Manchester to-day (Jan. 19) to learn the operatives' decision.

Having lasted three days, the ballot of coalminers in reference to a national strike is now complete. It was intended to keep the totals a secret until the conference at Birmingham, but many of the figures have been divulged, and from these it is possible to arrive at the following totals:—

For	43,955
Against	11,852
Majority	32,103

These figures are arrived at by the returns from various districts, as follow:—

	For	Agst.
Twenty Northumberland Lodges	6,698	2,504
Thirty-one Durham lodges	16,786	4,896
Twelve Derbyshire pits	3,902	1,764
One Yorkshire colliery	688	38
Twenty South Wales pits	13,481	2299
Six Leigh collieries (Lancs)	2,400	321

A two-thirds majority is necessary for a national strike. Many of the Rhondda and Aberdare men have not voted, and in Derbyshire and the North there are several majorities against a strike. As will be seen, however, the final figures will easily show the necessary margin for declaring a stoppage. In spite of this, however, there is a growing feeling that a way out will be found, and there are those who go so far as to assert that the threats of strike are merely "bluff." It is, in any case, certain that the Federation funds are low, as a result of the ten months' Cambrian strike last year, and they cannot carry out a prolonged struggle without money.

A significant warning is also addressed by Mr. Barnet Kenyon, Secretary of the Derbyshire Miners' Union, who, speaking at Whitwell, said that until the British public believed in the justice of the miners' demands it was ridiculous to talk glibly of a national strike. They wanted to get at the coalowners, whose profits had lately been fabulous beyond the dreams of avarice but to do this they must not upset every other trade and industry and have the whole British public against them as would happen if they called for a national general strike.

It is believed that the actual course of events will follow some-what upon the following lines:—After the declarations of the poll the men will hand in their notices, which will have a month to run. Before that period is expired however, a conference between both parties will be called, and it is believed that at this will be reached a settlement, in which a minimum wage for "abnormal places" will play a prominent part.

The miners' section of the English Conciliation Board met in Birmingham on Jan. 16 and the result of the meeting is regarded as giving some confirmation to the belief held in many quarters that a general strike of colliers will be avoided. The position in South Wales is, however, stated to be more hopeless than ever. Mr Tillett states that if a strike takes place the transport workers will assist the strikers in every way, and the carters employed by the coal merchant would be directly involved.

A Captain in Kitchener's Scouts

Yours faithfully Wm Henderson Capt Kitchener's Scouts

Nervous Breakdown, Paralysis—

The *master* force which conquered the most perilous afflictions and enabled him to endure amazing hardships, says Captain Henderson, *is derived entirely from Phosferine*. Exposed by his adventurous life to an extraordinary series of misfortunes, from being disabled in action, to sunstroke, enteric fever, and paralysis of the legs, this gallant officer was yet able, *entirely owing to the aid of Phosferine*, to leave the hospital and fight through to the end of the Boer War! Under blows which make men reel and fall, Captain Henderson was so upheld by the vitalising and bracing qualities of Phosferine, that actually on his return home he was robust and vigorous enough to win *four* military *prizes in one day*, including the famous Victoria Cross Cup!

Cured with Signal Success.

Captain D. E. Henderson, 1, Marino Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin, writes:—"During the late Boer War, I had a severe shock from lightning, and an injury to the spine through my horse being killed in action and rolling on top of me. In India, some years previously, I had an attack of sunstroke, and was five months in hospital with Enteric Fever. These troubles told upon me, and ultimately resulted in a complete nervous breakdown when in Pretoria. I was admitted to hospital when I had lost the use of my legs. I was treated for neuritis and sent out only partly cured, and then started taking Phosferine systematically and regularly. The benefit I received was marvellous; in two months time I was back in the field and fought right through until the end of the war. Owing to a great financial loss, which preyed on my mind, I had a second breakdown, and the doctor told me that I would probably be *paralysed for life*. I thought again of Phosferine, and after using it about three weeks my strength gradually returned and the frightful depression and weakness left me. The proof of which is that, in the military sports, I won *four prizes in one day*, including the Victoria Cross cup."—July 14, 1911.

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Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
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Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
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H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru, 2920 tons, Captain J. Teranaka, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's steamer Austria 4871 tons, Captain D. Casulich, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Trieste &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer China, 4161 tons, Captain C. H. S. Toque, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Brazliana 2438 tons, Captain of J. Snawdon arrived here yesterday from Calcutta January 22 with a cargo of coals.

The steamer Woodbridge, 2231 tons Captain J. Notman, sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2123 tons Captain H. Seamatt, sailed yesterday for Calcutta vis coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. Jones as a passenger.

The steamer Lawoe, 1817 tons, Captain C. Born will sail to-day for Busreh vis Karachi, with a general cargo and 98 deck passengers.

The P. and C. Co's steamer Banco, 3793 tons Captain H. W. Pottor will sail to-day for Kobe &c with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Special Service steamer.
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Bargh.....I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 2.

Beawada .....3270 Kilner .....M M & Co
Devanha.....4785 Hickcey.....China.....28-3.....P & O Co
Gallia.....555 Wratt ...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Hymettus .....2935 Wills.....F F C & Co
Kuala .....250 McLarin .....K N & Co
Lawoe .....1817 Born...P Gulf.....Arab S Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Sumatt.....M M & Co
Nadir .....2041 White .....T Morrison & Co
Patiala.....1929 Johnson .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean .....Shah S N Co
Salsette .....2391 Lewellin .....Aden .....3-2.....P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Banos	3794	Potter	3-2		P & O Co
D&E Ryshergen	2304	Burger	Rotterdam	6-2	
F Mansuri	2121	Gore	Hull	B & P S N Co	
M Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Bo	P S N Co	
N Swazi	3174	Abbey		W & A G & Co	
O Dunrobin	2319	Carr		T M & Co	
P Annie Rickmer	2572	Ostling	Antwerp	3-2	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4081	Mitchell		W & A G & Co
6 Konig	3176	Von Holdt		A S & Co
7 Austria	4979	Cosulich	Kobe 6-2	A L S N Co
8 Habsburg	2416	Seberich	Trieste	A L S N Co
9 Hidalgo	2760	Harboro		J Finlay & Co
10&11 Chupra	3951	Henderson		M M & Co
12&13 Egypt	4307	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co
15 Colombo Maru	2920	Teranaka	Kobe	9-2	N Y Kaisha

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell		M M & Co

M W D D

Moshtari	1107	LeMiere		Bo & P S N Co

P & O Dock.

Kanzler	1665	Coltsan	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co

B I Dock.

Kaisra	534	King	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	573	Esmail		Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Fakira		Bo S N Co
Satrunji	647	Hossein	Mangalore	5-2	B & S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander	From
1	Austria	Cosulich	Trieste Jan 10
	Colombo Maru	Teranaka	Kobe Jan 6
2	China	Toque	Aden Jan 28
	Brazliana	Snowden	Calcutta Jan 22

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Linga	Rathwelt	Karachi
	Lagpoora	Smmatt	Calcutta &c
	Woodbridge	Notman	Hull &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Lawoe, Born, for Busreh.
" Banos, Polter for Kobe.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Capri for China.
" China for London.
" Colombo Maru for Japan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	From.
27	Rajah	Java
28	Dilwara	Negapatam.
29	Tangistan	Calcutta
30	Dunera	Rangoon
31	Cowrie	Philadelphia

STEAMERS MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co., steamer "Polynesien" from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 2nd February at 7 a. m.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi steamer "R. Rubattino" from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

The steamer Mombasa, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Clan Macphee, arrived at London on the evening of the 31st instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd February.

31. Duties.—Orderly Sergeants, for the week ending Sunday, 4th Feb. 1912.
No 1 Company Sergt H. E. Gubbins.
No 2 Company Sergt H. B. Graveston.

34. Parades.—Saturday, 3rd February 1912.
No 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahalaxmi Battery.
All members are requested to attend this parade.
Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m.
Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 and Church Gate at 4-45 p. m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.
Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.

35. Parades—Sunday 4th Feb. 1912 :—
No 1 and 2 Companies Training Instructional Practice from Mahalaxmi Battery. Each Company will fire a series of 12 Rounds. Parade at Mahalaxmi Battery at 9-30 a. m. Train will leave Colaba at 8-35 a. m. and Church Gate at 8-40 a. m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.
The B C No 1 Company will Report "Ready for Action" by 10 a.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.
Light refreshments will be provided.

37. Company Funds—
Members of No 1 and 2 Companies who are in arrears with their Subscriptions are requested to settle them before the Annual Camp commences, on the 17th February 1912.

R. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

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Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 3rd February, 1912.

DISTANT EFFECTS.

We boast that we are better than our fathers in every respect save one. We are forced to admit to a retrograde movement where chivalry and good manners are concerned. The deferential attitude which men assumed towards women, as women, is a thing of the past. Man beholds in her no longer the Divinity, but the competitor, the trespasser on those preserves which he has always looked upon as being exclusively his own. Women are to a great extent responsible for this change of demeanour. That peculiarly modern product—the Bachelor-girl, professes herself to be well satisfied with the present state of affairs. Having ousted a man from his seat at an office stool, she does not in addition wish to deprive him of his seat in the 'bus: she has snatched scholastic honours from his brow, she will spare him the trouble of lifting his hat to her in the street. The old customs nevertheless die hard. Many of them still survive and are relics of that more courteous age when facility in turning a pretty compliment, and grace in sweeping a bow were a part of every gentleman's accomplishments. It is, however, possible that these olden-time amenities were often mere mannerisms rather than actual good manners. They were like the quaint oaths and phrases of their day, picturesque, but a trifle meaningless. It would be as unnatural for the modern man to exclaim "odds bodikins" or "stap my vitals" as it would be for him to run a rival through for making a comment on his lady-love's eyebrow. He would also, however, hesitate to stake his daughter's hand on a throw of the dice, or to abduct an heiress and carry her off in a chaise and pair to Gretna Green, proceedings which appear to have been common enough in the good old times, but are scarcely compatible with the spirit of true politeness. As for the days when chivalry was in flower, "when every morning brought a noble chance, and every chance brought forth a noble knight," our sources of information concerning them are unreliable, trustworthy evidence being difficult to obtain. Was there indeed, even for the plainest maid always a champion spurring down the lists, could even the poorest and lowliest damsel always count upon rescue from duress? Above all, was not the thirst for adventure rather than actual chivalry the impulse which urged the knights to ride abroad redressing human wrong? Time and tradition have cast a glamour over their achievements, while our very nearness to the deeds of chivalrous heroism which occur in our own times, makes us incapable of appreciating them at their true value. Some day when the ages place us, in our turn, in a becoming light, our far-off descendants will look back regretfully at the delightful twentieth century, and behold it peopled with splendid and god-like men, who wore picturesque cylinders of black silk upon their heads, and actually travelled in trains.

While there is a ready market for stories dealing with dwellers in Mayfair, and with dwellers in the slums, there is practically no demand for histories of Battersea Park, of Bloomsbury and the purlieus thereof. A somewhat paradoxical explanation is furnished by the fact that the inhabitants of these and kindred districts, are the very class which forms the largest proportion of the reading public, and that therefore, being profoundly uninterested in their own immediate surroundings, they do not wish to find them described in the pages of current fiction. Their lives are not necessarily dull, but are probably replete with humour, romance and tragedy. Dramatic episodes occur behind those neat blinds and decorous doors which would furnish plots for innumerable novels and storiettes, but the publishers will have none of them. The heroine must belong to the West End, or to the Mile End Road, and the pages of a novel must be strewn with titles or with expletives if the sales are to reach a respectable figure. The same principle extends to a lower class. When Mary Jane, oblivious to the tintinnabulation of her mistress' bell, pores over a book in the basement, we may be very sure that the romance is not one which deals with the love-affairs of mere menials. The magnificent persons which figure in its pages are invariably titled and possessed of boundless wealth. Similarly, if Bill, the Costermonger, were to fill in his spare hours with literature—a very unlikely contingency—he would certainly not appreciate stories of the 'mean street" order. The harrowing pictures of cold and hunger would not move him to sentimental sorrow, as they are to him the merest commonplace, the normal condition of his life; he might perhaps wonder what the single letters followed by a dash could mean, not recognising in them the words which are to him an integral part of daily speech, without which conversation with his neighbours would be at a standstill. While Arthur Morrison's pathos and Pett Ridge's humour move the upper classes to tears or smiles, the shop-girl reads a paper novelette describing a Duchess' diamonds and the Special Messenger loiters to snigger over the humours of the 'masher' or 'toff' as depicted in his halfpenny comic. To the one class as to the other it is the social distance which supplies that sense of vicarious adventure which is the ultimate object of all fiction.

There is something about a prophecy which appeals to the least credulous amongst us. We continue to put faith even in predictions of proved unreliability such as weather forecasts and Derby winners, to the shrinkage of our clothing and of our balance at the bank. Every seer who professes to draw the veil from the future finds some disciples who stretch subsequent events out of all semblance of the truth to fit the measure of the prophecy. Delphic utterances are generally sufficiently vague to admit of the most conflicting interpretations, for the oracle is careful not to commit himself to good set terms, so that whichever way events fall out he is afterwards in a position to say :—"I told you so." From the earliest times these professional prophets have existed, and their long career has been a chequered one, since they have always pursued their mysterious calling in defiance of the authorities. In former days they paid the penalty of their supernatural dealings by undergoing picturesque and painful punishments. To-day it is only their pocket which suffers; but whereas the powers used to pound down the necromancers because they believed in them, to-day they prosecute them because they disbelieve in them—officially at any rate. It is a painful moment for the palmist, when, having just predicted a pleasant future for a man whom she has declared to be truthful, open, and incapable of deceit, she discovers him to be a detective bent upon obtaining evidence against her. She has been so absorbed in the contemplation of his palm that she has failed to observe his regulation boots, which would have been a surer indication of character than the lines on his hand. The law appears to work strangely with regard to these latter-day prophets. Now and then it pounces upon its victims, but for the most part they not only carry on their business openly, but even advertise it widely, to the extent of hiring sandwichmen to parade the streets and distribute leaflets to the passers-by. Perhaps the occasional arrests are simply a display of authority, made for the purpose of vindicating the majesty of the law. Even those potentates, who have built up a reputation for wit in legal circles by their facetious animadversions upon necromancers and palmists, would not be unwilling to pay half-a-guinea for positive information regarding the future, which would enable them to bring off a fifty-to-one chance in the Grand National. Perhaps, however, it is just as well to limit the activities of these seers: if amongst the many charlatans there chanced to be a real prophet what havoc might he not work in our well-ordered lives. Who would be at pains to turn a corner knowing beforehand that ruin or misfortune lay in wait for him behind it, should we care to toil up the long hills of destiny, if we could forsee the prospect we shall behold from the summit? It is fortunate for us that the mists of futurity enshroud these distant effects, for "it is better to travel hopefully, than to arrive."

ONE OF KING EDWARD'S FRIENDS.

Another of the close friends of the late King Edward has passed away in the person of Captain Sir David Welch R.N., whose death is announced by Reuter. He was born at sea more than ninety-one years ago, his father being a naval lieutenant, and thus his taste for salt water was acquired early in life. He entered the navy as early as he was able, and in 1847 his long connection with the Royal yachts commenced, his command on the "Fairy," being followed by his command of the "Alberta," which he held for thirty years. Before relinquishing his more important duties, however, he had come into residence at Virginia Water as Keeper of the Royal Cottage, and here, close to the well-known lake and amid the beautiful surroundings of Windsor Park, he passed the remainder of his days. Few have been privileged to enjoy so close a connection with the Royal Family as Sir David. This intimacy—for so it may rightly be called—commenced when the late King Edward, with his brothers and sisters, were children, and continued until the gallant old captain's death, notwithstanding the far-reaching changes which have affected both Throne and nation during those many years. As Queen Victoria's children grew up their regard for "the Captain" developed into affection. It was the same with King Edward's family; and his grand-children, when they had their picnics at Virginia Water, looked with something more than ordinary regard upon the old sailor. When King Edward passed away no one felt his loss it is said more keenly than Sir David Welch. "He was like a brother to me" was the aged captain's oft-repeated declaration, "and I shall never have a kinder friend." That this happy relationship existed there can be no doubt, for Sir David not only had access to the late King at all times, without being expected to observe formality or Court etiquette, but among his most cherished possessions were many priceless tokens of his Majesty's esteem. In this way King Edward showed his appreciation of one who never considered the "main chance," never flattered, and never deviated from the principles to which he had always tenaciously adhered. For one thing he was a Nonconformist of the pronounced type, as well as a life-long total abstainer. While sea-faring men, as a rule, are not inclined to take temperance and religion too seriously, with Sir David these matters were of supreme importance, and he treated them accordingly. "That is the worst of David; he is troubled with a conscience." King Edward would say when conveying a gentle hint to those about him who professed far more than they practised. The same warm attachment that existed between King Edward and the old sailor has been maintained between him and King Edward's son. It must be a blow to King George to learn that during his absence from England he has suffered the loss of this faithful servant to his family. His keen interest in Sir David's welfare was displayed during an illness only a few months ago. His Majesty not only called then at the Royal Cottage, but directed that telegraphic messages should be sent him every day of the patient's condition. When rather more than twelve months ago Sir David celebrated his ninetieth birthday the King sent him a baton containing ninety sovereigns, typifying the old sailor's many years, more than 65 of which had been spent in the service of the Royal Family.

SUGAR-MAKING IN INDIA.

There are many industries in India that badly need a benevolent fillip to help in their development. Sugar-making is one of these. It is not enough apparently that the country possesses enormous sources of what may be called crude wealth, for the energy and enterprise necessary to bring them into daily use is lacking in too many directions, in spite of the fact that success has crowned the efforts of those who established cotton mills, or dug for coal, or cultivated wheat for export. India grows sugar-cane, perhaps not as rich in its nature as the West Indian, the Mauritius, or the American kind, but it supplies 2¼ million tons of the world's 8¾ tons of cane-sugar. Still India does not satisfy her own needs, but had to import last year 739,000 tons of cane and beet-sugar, and paid nearly nine millions sterling for them before the demands of the people for sweet things could be met. Indians consume sugar in large quantities, both refined and unrefined, and they would certainly be content with their own cane variety, if they could buy it as cheaply as imported sugar. This they cannot do, for unfortunately the cost of growing and manufacturing sugar does not enable them to do so. The Indian Agricultural Department considered this matter towards the close of the year at Pusa and heard the views of a special commission which had been deputed to study the sugar situation in India. It was admitted that the Indian methods of extracting the juice, of refining the product, and even of cultivating the cane left much room for improvement. The suggestion was made that Government might see what a "mechanical sugar export" could effect in these directions, and it was urged that in any new departure the primary aim should be the agricultural and botanical improvement of the plant itself. The Board of Agriculture have decided to establish cane-breeding stations in suitable stations in India and they commend the action of some local Governments which have begun by reserving areas of land fit for cane-growing where central sugar factories may be erected. To follow this up by granting land for such purposes on favorable terms would be an admirable procedure for Government, the Board thinks, but it is not blind to the fact that the eventual success of any scheme for growing cane and manufacturing sugar however benevolent in intention its promoters may be, depends on the local conditions and on the clear proof that it can be made a profitable investment. Whether Government will adopt the recommendations of the Board that the State should give pecuniary help to the pioneer factories, and that Local Governments should be permitted to assist by granting subsidies or taking deferred shares in them are points that will probably be subjects for deep and prolonged cogitation. It does seem hard, not to say foolish, that a country as populous as India growing sugar-cane on thousands of acres for ages past and with still layer tracts idle and capable of growing it, and teeming, with people willing and eager to consume an almost unlimited quantity of sugar in every form should not have learned to manufacture it at a cost that would make them independent of extraneous supplies. That this country should have found it necessary to spend nearly nine million sterling on foreign sugar in order to have enough to go round in the year 1911 does not look like a healthy economic development of home resources. Whatever the Government decides to do at the instigation of the Board of Agriculture or on its own initiating, let us hope that it will meet with a business-like sympathy from the Indian leaders who preach a wise, as differentiated from a foolish, Swadeshism.

It is stated that on the first Friday after reaching London the King, probably, will give a formal dinner at Buckinghim Palace, at which representatives of the official and diplomatic bodies will be present, thus affording an opportunity for these public men to offer their congratulations upon the success of the Royal tour.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

The P. and O. s. s. "Delta" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. on Monday.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE SPILT MILK OF PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 19.

Mr. Hammerstein's new Opera House in Kingsway holds 3,000 people and, it is said, could have been filled twice over by the crowds anxious to attend the meeting held on Monday night. The assembly was organised by the Persia Committee to protest against the Russian advance in that country and, although the affair was exceptionally well "boomed" it is surprising that the audience was so large, for, as a rule, the public will only interest itself in an agitation where it sees that there is some prospect of a definite practical outcome of the protest. Few can be sanguine enough to hope that anything which is said in England will loosen the grip of Russia upon the Northern territory of Persia. There is no need for me to quote from the speeches delivered, among others, by Sir Thomas Barclay, Professor E. G. Brown, Mr. H. F. B. Lynch and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., Their position and arguments are well known and are, perhaps, shared passively by a majority of the people in England even among those who are especially the supporters and admirers of Sir Edward Grey and have no sympathy with the dead set that is being made against that very able statesman by a section of the Radical Party. To the argument that the liberty guaranteed to Persia under the Anglo-Russian Convention was only limited and conditional, Professor Brown replied that it was as though we promised a man freedom and plenty and then starved him to death in a prison cell, declaring, during that process, that he had a freedom limited to the cell and plenty limited to a mouthful of bread a day. Public opinion in England in favour of Persia may be divided into two divisions. I will give their views at length without comment of my own. There are, firstly, the excellent but sometimes rather irritating body of sentimentalists, whose ideal is a rather narrow nationalism and who hunt the world for specimens of "little nations" in difficulties on whom to pour a flood of vicarious sympathy. I call this body of opinion irritating because it is often sadly undiscriminating and also because it conflicts with the modern habit of looking on affairs in a big way, Everyone recognises the value that has accrued, for example, to Great Britain by the elimination of the little nations of which it was once composed. Everyone knows that Germany has flourished since the pinchbeck glories of Pumpernickel were subordinated to the bigger imperial idea. In consequence it is very difficult to persuade the people of Great Britain that any good can come of fostering every spark of separatist feeling that may exist in the world. The better plan seems to be to urge a smoothing of frictional points, not the creation of another petty dominion. But the Persian question, as it presents itself to the Englishman, is not purely a sentimental figment of the ultra-nationalist imagination. It is something bigger and more important. From the purely British point of view the partition of Persia, which seems almost inevitable in fact is not in set phrase, means the abandonment of the theory of buffer States as a protection of India and it means the necessity of defending a long frontier in Middle Asia which will be simply a line on the map corresponding to no geographical division. It also means that Russia had advanced a step nearer to the Persian Gulf, a step nearer to a prolonged diplomatic contest to overset British paramountcy in the Persian Gulf. This fact is the underlying reason of Lord Curzon's pro-Persian attitude, though it may be an unconscious and not a conscious one. There is also a further consideration which seems completely to have escaped the attention of Sir Edward Grey. Much of the attitude of the Foreign Office towards Russia and Persia is dictated by the desire to avoid the danger of Russia detaching itself from the Triple Entente and joining hands with Germany, thus upsetting the present delicate balance of power in Europe. This reason is alone held by practical politicians to justify Sir Edward Grey in his recent action. Actually it would justify it were it not for the further development. It is obvious that the nearer Russia approaches the Persian Gulf the greater will be the temptation to her to join hands with Germany in insisting on the internationalising of the Gulf. Russia would like the tract of water to herself or shared only with England, but if she cannot get that from a friendly England—and she never will be able to do it—then the next best position is to help Germany in the dispute over the terminus of the Bagdad Railway, so that Germany may control a port at the head of the Gulf while Russia and Great Britain each have their port elsewhere. If this development occurs, the financial liabilities imposed upon the Eastern possessions of Great Britain for naval defence will rise from what is now virtually zero, to a considerably higher figure. This is the ultimate and greatest danger to be expected from the partition of Persia, so much for the purely British considerations. In addition, however, there is the Anglo-Russian Convention. No nation with any common sense objects to ignore obligations imposed upon itself by a treaty it has itself signed so long as that Treaty was signed at a remote period of the past. But the British people have not been sufficiently educated to desire the ignoring of undertakings made publicly less than a decade ago. It may recognise, as it does at present, that Persian developements had partly necessitated the step, coupled with the indiscretion of the proposed American financial expert. But even a recognition of its necessities would not lessen the soreness that such a step should be necessary.

THE VISIT TO RUSSIA.

A minor incident in the Persian trouble is the little quarrel over the coming visit to Russia. Mr. McCallum Scott still seems to think that his exclusion is due to certain opinions he has expressed and this conceivably may be the case, but he certainly has not proved his contention that the deputation has been formed more for the purpose of promoting the much talked-of Trans-Persian Railway than for anything else, Others besides Mr. Scott have doubts about the proposed railway. For instance, Col. A.C. Yate, not the M. P., but his brother writes from the Athenæum Club that British Commercial interests and our position in the Gulf will be seriously jeopardised by any route at present adumbrated. He considers that Persia should adopt a gauge unlike either Russia or India in order to prevent either country reaping the benefit that would flow from an identity of gauge with its own system. He also urges the building of a Tabriz-Trebizond branch to the Trans-Persian road wherever it is built, but he doubts if Russia will consent. Another critic Mr. Edmund Kimber, points out that if, as is stated, the journey from London to Delhi by the Trans-Persian line will be one of eight days only by that route, the mails must go from England to India. In a time of peace, this would be all very well, but in a time of war, he asks, "how about the mails, officers, both Civil and Military and Indian Rajas and Princes, trying to get through Germany." Moreover, this railway would enable merchants to get from Central Europe to India and back quicker than our own. He expresses preference for the scheme of a railway from Kurrachee through Baluchistan and Persia to the Gulf to work in connection with the proposed Arabian Railway from Gaza or Port Said on the Mediterranean to Behrein.

THE COMING BELFAST RIOT.

The city of Belfast is preparing itself for a wild evening on the eighth of next month when Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin are due to address a large meeting in favour of Home Rule. The proposed visit would in any case be a proceeding sufficiently risky, but the chances of a riot have been multiplied several times by the action of the Ulster Unionist Council, headed by Lord Londonderry and Sir E. Carson. This Council has resolved in open meeting to take steps to prevent the speeches being delivered. How they are going to do it and what they are going to do has not been fully explained. It is improbable that they will mobilise the army they are suspected to be collecting for their coming campaign against Dublin and the South! They will hardly proceed so far as to hang Mr. Churchill on the nearest electric light standard. But they apparently intend to call out their followers in their thousands to occupy the hall and to render its approaches unapproachable by filling them with their own men. If Belfast were really a complete Ulster city with none but Protestants inside it, the prospects could be looked forward to with equanimity. But it is not. A large minority of its people are Nationalists from the north, dock-labourers, flax-mill operatives and the like. There is all the material ready, therefore, for a fairly extensive engagement between the two parties whom the police and the military may not be able entirely to overawe. In England the Liberals are outspoken in their protests against the endeavour to stop free speech in Ireland and they draw special attention to the distinguished and responsible position of the men who are organisers of the attempt. The Unionists, also, in the main attack the resolution of the Ulster Council as wrong in fact and a mistake in tactics. The *Morning Post* heads the Unionist disapproval, and I notice that even so sensational and reckless a paper as the *Daily Express*, condemns the fanaticism of Sir Edward Carson. Some Liberals are suggesting that the Ulster Council can now be prosecuted under the Balfour-Londonderry Coercion Act for incitement to violepee. If Lord Londonderry were prosecuted under his own Act the proceedings would not be without humour, still, it may happen. Dr. Gullotine, it will be remembered, was the first person to be exeuted in his own invention. And a couple of centuries before Cardinal Brehan spent twelve years in an iron cage of peculiar construction which he had himself invented for the painful immurement of the King's enemies. Mr. W. T. Stead makes an amusing contribution to the controversy and this time his humour is not unconscious. He reminds us in a letter which appears in the Unionist but not I tnink the Liberal journals that not long ago a London free-thinker was threatened with three months' imprisonment at the instance of Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, if he persisted in speaking on religion on Sheatham Common, his conduct being likely to provoke a riot. What is sauce for the Sheatham goose is sauce for the Belfast gander, Mr. Stead thinks. Mr. Birrell must follow Mr. McKenna's example! By the bye it is being rumoured that a well-known Unionist paper in London is about to turn Home Rule. Does this mean the *Daily Mail* or the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Eighteen months ago the present editor of the latter paper, who is a recusant from Nationalism, was urging the Unionists to accept Federal Home Rule for Ireland in order to cement the Empire at the dawn of the new regime.

THE LATE MR. LABOUCHERE.

The death of Mr. Labouchere has filled the London papers this week with a multitude of good stories concerning the foremost wit of our time, and it would be easy to extract enough readable stories to fill an entire issue of the *Bombay Gazette* without wearying the reader. Out of the multitude perhaps the best is the remark attributed to the founder of *Truth* with reference to Mr. Gladstone's well-known power of self-deception, Said Labouchere : "I do not object to Mr. Gladstone's occasionally having an ace up his sleeve. But I do wish he would not always say that providence put it there.' His imperial wit was not simply a matter of words. It occasionally took the form of action. For example on one occasion when he and his old colleague, Bradlaugh, were at a public meeting, the latter had his notes open in front of him. They were written in a large clear hand and when Labouchere rose to speak he discovered to his delight that he could read them with ease. So he quietly took up Bradlaugh's subject matter point by point and found huge pleasure in watching his comrade deleting each item in turn with a blue pencil as it was dealt with. As a refinement of the jest Mr. Labouchere omitted to speak on one of the early points and Bradlaugh smiled to think that something at least was left out of the wreckage of his speech. But he rejoiced too early. Mr. Labouchere half sat down and then rose again for a last word which completed the speech of his victim! Mr. Labouchere had outlived his own generation of politicians: probably Mr. Henry Chaplain, who has recently had a bad spill hunting is the last of them. But he did not enter politics until early middle age and his memories of society and diplomacy hunt back even further. It is said of him that he knew personally the prototype of Lord Steyne who figures in "Vanity Fair" and others of Thackeray's novels. He knew also in real life many of the characters in Disraeli's stories—tales which are read by very few nowadays even among students of politics. Although not an out-door man Mr. Labouchere had adventures in the course of his career. Whether all his tales of himself during his American wanderings were strictly true may be doubted. For it is permissible to a menteur to trim his facts to fit his tale. Once in Central America during a minor revolution he became friendly with the Generals of the two forces and only escaped into a neighbour's state just in time to escape a hanging by joint agreement of the pair of them. He had been in the habit of dining the two in his tent and playing monte with them afterwards. He usually beat them and they had to dip so heavily into their treasure chests that they thought the best way of getting square was to hang the foreigner and divide the booty. In early days he was a heavy gambler and he took his first lessons during the period he was in the diplomatic service stationed at Hamburg. In those days, before the Franco-Prussian war, many of the lesser German states depended for revenue and their courts for excitement upon the gambling houses. He once declared that he had on occasion staked four thousand pounds upon the turning of a single card. On another occasion he was playing cards with Sir Charles Russell and a couple of friends at Biaritz when a shabby individual, who did not know him, addressed Labouchere and insisted upon his taking a new pack of cards which he handed him.

(Continued on page 8.)

PORTUGUESE THRONE.

PRETENDER MEETS KING MANOEL.

Alliance for the Ex-King's Restoration.

A ROMANCE IN MODERN HISTORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 1.

News has leaked out of a secret meeting between King Manoel and the Portuguese Pretender, Dom Miguel, at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, on Tuesday.

The particulars read like a chapter of romance. King Manoel met some ten passengers from the steam-packet "Nord," with whom he adjourned to the hotel. Everyone at the conference appeared to be very happy.

A journalist, afterwards, found a blotting-pad, on which was traced a signed *entente* indicating the abdication of Dom Miguel. A flashlight photograph clearly shows the two protagonists, and commemorates their first meeting.

Dom Miguel and party left the same evening for Calais, King Manoel returning to London.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Reuter learns that at the meeting between King Manoel and Dom Miguel, at Dover, Dom Miguel spontaneously offered to help to the utmost of his powers towards the restoration of King Manoel.

The papers this morning publish pictures of King Manoel and Dom Miguel taken at Dover, and also reproduce their signatures on the blotting-pad which the journalist, who tracked Dom Miguel from Paris, photographed.

THE LISBON STRIKES.

Government Master of the Situation.

LISBON, FEB. 2.

It is officially stated that the strikes everywhere have come to an end, and that the Government is master of the situation.

In the Chamber yesterday, the Premier made a statement in which he again declared that the reactionaries had engineered the strikes.

The Chamber adopted a motion prolonging martial law in Lisbon for one month, and also approved a Bill providing for the summary court-martialling of prisoners in batches of twenty-five.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN LANCASHIRE.

Molestation of Non-Unionists.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Disregard of the agreement recently arranged by Sir George Askwith in several districts in North-West Lancashire is becoming alarming and the molestation of non-members of Trade Unions continues. Active hostility is being shown towards Roman Catholics. The employers are seriously considering the advisability of a fresh lock-out.

PARIS TAXI-CAB STRIKE.

Strikers Attack Escorted Vehicles.

PARIS, FEB. 2.

Following on the taxi-cab strike in Paris, which has prevailed for the last two months, the companies yesterday attempted to bring out a number of vehicles escorted by Cuirassiers and cyclist police.

A mob of strikers rushed the cabs and overturned five of them, meanwhile slashing them with knives. The Cuirassiers then charged and thus enabled forty cabs to reach Paris.

BOTTOMLEY INSOLVENCY.

Debtor Guilty of Breach of Trust.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Mr. Justice Eady has found Mr. Bottomley guilty of misfeasance and breach of trust, on the summons of the creditor of the Joint Stock Trust and Finance Corporation, and has ordered him to pay £36,773 to the Official Receiver as liquidator of the above Corporation.

INFANTE DON CARLOS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

King George has conferred the G.C.V.O., on the Infante Don Carlos.

INCREASE OF DUTCH ARMY.

THE HAGUE, FEB. 1

The First Chamber of the States-General has adopted a bill increasing the yearly militia contingent from 17,500 to 23,000.

SUBMARINE SUNK IN COLLISION.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Submarine A 3 was this morning sunk in a collision with H. M. gunboat "Hazard" east of the Isle of Wight. The cruiser is standing by.

THE *Neue Freie Presse* learns that King George and Queen Mary are expected to pay an official visit to the Austrian Court probably early in May, but that the precise date depends upon the condition of the Emperor's health. Their Majesties will stay at the Hofburg, and the provisional programme of the visit includes a family dinner, a gala banquet, a theatre party at the Opera House, and a luncheon at the British Embassy.

HOME RULE BILL.

Subsidy of Two Millions a Year.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The *Daily Chronicle* to-day publishes a forecast of the Irish Home Rule Bill. It says the Irish Parliament will have control of the Customs and Excise, and that provision will be made for the continuance of free trade between Ireland and England.

Ireland, it continues, will receive an Imperial subsidy of two millions yearly for fifteen years, after which Ireland will contribute a certain percentage of its revenue to Imperial expenditure. The Second Chamber will have a suspensory veto on legislation, and joint sessions of the two houses will be arranged to decide any question over which a deadlock may arise.

Representatives will continue to be sent to the Imperial Parliament, but their number will be much smaller.

The establishment of any religion will be forbidden.

The Royal Constabulary will be controlled by the Imperial Government for twelve years.

The *Times* also publishes a forecast of the Home Rule Bill, the chief feature of which is a contradiction of the *Daily Chronicle* statement with regard to the Customs and Excise.

The *Times* says these will remain under Imperial control, in spite of the report of the Financial Committee.

THE ULSTER PROTESTANTS.

Five Simultaneous Meetings at Belfast.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Ten thousand Irish Presbyterians held five simultaneous meetings in Belfast, at which resolutions were passed calling upon the Government, with which, apart from Home Rule, so many of them sympathised, to save the Irish Presbyterians from disaster.

LATER.

The speakers at the Belfast meeting affirmed that the Presbyterians would not obey the laws of the Irish Parliament, and would throw its demands for money into the fire. This decision was final and unchanging.

PRIME MINISTER'S RETURN TO LONDON.

Conference with his Colleagues.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Mr. Asquith to-day returned from his continental holiday and conferred with various ministers for about an hour.

RIOT IN AUSTRALIA.

Government Determined on Strong Measures.

BRISBANE, FEB. 1.

Some rioting occurred here to-day. The police were stoned, and had to disperse the crowds with *batons*. A shot was fired, and narrowly missed an inspector.

Several arrests were made.

The Government has decided to take strong measures, and to employ the military if necessary.

DUNDEE JUTE INDUSTRY.

Application for Higher Wages Refused.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Dundee spinners and manufacturers have unanimously refused the application of the jute workers for increases in their wages, varying from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. on the ground that the trade has been experiencing a bad time, with much machinery idle.

LATE DUKE OF FIFE.

Court Mourning for Five Weeks.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Five weeks' Court mourning has been ordered in honour of the late Duke of Fife.

ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 1.

It is understood that the cruiser "Suffolk" will convey the remains of the Duke of Fife to England.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE TRIAL.

LEIPZIG, FEB. 2.

Mr. Stewart, now on his trial for espionage, is charged with seeking to obtain certain information, a part of which he admits having tried to get, but the defence contends that the information was not secret and that the attempt to obtain it did not constitute an offence.

ON Thursday Her Excellency Lady Clarke, accompanied by Captain Lucas, Surgeon to His Excellency, paid a visit to the Cama and Albless Hospitals and the Training School for Nurses of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Her Excellency, who was received by Dr. Benson and the Staff of the Hospital and by Miss Tindall, the Lady Superintendent of Nursing, was much interested in all the details of the Training School and Hospitals, and before concluding her visit which lasted an hour expressed satisfaction at what she had seen.

A few days ago Her Excellency Lady Clarke accompanied by Captain Lucas, Surgeon to His Excellency, visited the J. J. Hospital Nursing Home. Her Excellency was received by Sister Eleanor Mary and conducted over the whole institution. Before leaving Her Excellency expressed her appreciation of the arrangements made for the comfort of the nurses.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Bombardment of Yemen Coast.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PERIM, FEB. 2.

The bombardment of the Turkish forts on the Yemen coast was continued yesterday.

PARIS, FEB. 2.

It is semi-officially stated that twenty-seven of the Turks captured on the "Manouba" are undoubtedly Red Crescent male nurses, and these will be allowed to proceed to Sfax.

The twenty-eighth is seriously ill, while the identity of the twenty-ninth is obscure, and he will not be allowed to proceed to Tunis.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

An aviator named Signor Rossi, with Captain Montu as a passenger, yesterday flew over the Turkish camp near Tobruk successfully and threw bombs at Turks who replied with rifle fire. Four of their shots struck the aeroplane and Captain Montu was slightly wounded.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Steamer Company's Proposals

SHANGHAI, FEB. 2.

The shareholders of the China Merchants Navigation Company, who recently received a demand from the Republicans to pay ten million taels, have resolved to transfer their ships to the Republicans as security for the loan on receipt of assurances that the Company would be the object of special solicitude of the Republic when the latter was fully established.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce is presenting a resolution, advocating uniform tolls of one dollar per ton on ships passing through the Panama Canal. It declares that American ships cannot be favoured without the abrogation of treaties with Great Britain.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. vs. Victoria.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The match between the M. C. C. and Victoria opened to-day in great heat before a meagre attendance.

The M. C. C. batted first and scored 293 for five wickets of which total Hearne made 125, being still undefeated, after a masterly innings, when the stumps were drawn. Douglas was also not out with 58 to his credit.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, FEB. 1.

The death is announced of the railway magnate, Mr. Edwin Hawley.

CAPETOWN, FEB. 2

The death took place to-day of Major-General Sir Henry Scobell.

[Major-General Sir Henry Jenner Scobell, C.B., C. V. O., Commanding Cape Colony since 1909, was born in 1859. He was the son of the late Col. H.S. Scobell of The Abbey, Parslore. He married Harriet Mildred, daughter of Captain Willes-Johnston, M.P., of Llamerchydal Hall, Welshpool. He entered the Army in 1879. He was promoted Captain in 1886. Major in 1896, Lieut.-Colonel in 1900, Colonel in 1901 and Major-General in 1903. He served in South Africa from 1899 to 1902 and was mentioned in despatches four times and received brevet of Lieut.-Colonel and of Colonel, the Queen's Medal with six clasps and King's Medal with two clasps.]

THE ORIYAS' AGITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 2.

A public meeting of merchants, zamindars and ryots was held on the 31st January at Senivarum Peta of Chikati Estate, Ganjam, unanimously resolved to submit memorials to the Government to unite the Oriya-speaking tract of Ganjam with Orissa in the new provinces of Behar.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 2.

Lord Inchcape, Sir T. R. Wynne, Mr. Brereton and party with the General Traffic Manager of the Burma Railways left Rangoon to-day by special train for Martaban. They will visit Moulmein on Saturday, Pegu and Yamethin on Sunday. Mandalay on Monday, thence to Sagaing, Maymyo, Goteik, Lashio and Prome, and return to Rangoon on 12th February.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A JAVA COOLIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 2.

A report from Madan received by the family of Mr. J. H. Holman in Rangoon states that Mr. Holman was murdered in cold blood last week by a Java coolie. Mr. Holman was an assistant on the Kalondaung Estate. The murderer, who is under arrest, confessed that the deceased kept him hard at work and used abusive language and he struck the deceased from behind and stabbed him in the abdomen.

LEGISLATURES FOR NEW PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 2.

The *Pioneer* understands, with regard to Reuter's message, that Assam will have a small Legislative Council and that the creation of a Legislative Council for the Central Provinces is somewhat complicated by the fact that Berar is leased from the Nizam, but this may not prove an insuperable difficulty.

THE Social Service League, which, as recently announced in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, was inaugurated to alleviate the distress caused by the famine in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch, is about to begin its work by sending out Collectors on Sunday next to houses in the wards of Girgaum, Bhuleshwar, Thakurdwar, Khamballa Hill and the Fort who will wear a badge distinguishing them as volunteers of the corps and who will give tickets, or receipts bearing the seal of the League in return for subscriptions.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Russia and Britain Exchange Views.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Reuter learns that the report that it is intended to ask the Persian Government to recognise British and Russian protectorates in Persia is totally unfounded.

Russia and Britain are exchanging views with reference to proposals for the assistance of Persia in establishing a more stable Government.

Teheran, Jan. 12 ("Times").—M. Mornard to-day took possession of Mr. Shuster's office and books. He declined Mr. Cairns's request for a quittance and receipts similar to those given to Mr. Shuster by Mr. Cairns, on the grounds that the Government had ordered him simply to take possession, and had not authorised him to recognise Mr. Cairns as Acting Treasurer-General. He also read a letter from the Cabinet stating that any delay on the part of the Americans in handing over the books would involve their immediate dismissal and "punishment." The letter appears to have incensed the Americans, who have for some time past been anxious to be relieved of their responsibilities, but have not hitherto received any intimation as to who would relieve them.

Jan. 14.—I understand that Mr. Cairns, while expressing his readiness to assist M. Mornard in every way, has written to the Cabinet protesting against the arbitrary manner in which the office has been taken over, and objecting to the Cabinet's letter to M. Mornard referring to the possible dismissal and punishment of the Americans. He has also notified the American, British, and Russian Ministers. In his communication to the British and Russian Legations, Mr. Cairns addresses them as representing the present de facto sovereignty in Persia.

Teheran, Jan. 15 "Times".—Mr. Bruce, an American "Gendarmerie" officer, was fired on to-day while proceeding from the barracks to his residence. The miscreant was concealed in a house and is unknown.

The Honorary Secretary of the London All-India Moslem League has forwarded to the foreign Secretary a series of resolutions passed by the Mussulmans of Madras on Dec. 13, protesting against the action of Russia in Persia. In a covering letter, Mr. Kazim Hosain expresses the Committee's belief that these feelings are universal among Mahomedans and extend to non-Moslem communities, and its hope that the British Government "will use their best endeavours to bring about a restoration, as speedily as possible, of a free, independent, Constitutional Government in Persia."

PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIAN ACTION.

A public demonstration to protest against encroachments on the independence and integrity of Persia was held on Jan. 15 at the London Opera House, Kingsway. The Meeting, organised by the Persia Committee, was of a non-party character, and the Opera House, which accommodates about 3,000 people, was quite filled.

Sir Thomas Barclay, chairman of Council of the Persia Committee, presided.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, repudiated the suggestion that the meeting was anti-Russian, unless, indeed, it was anti-Russian to insist on Russia's respecting her own treaty engagements towards Great Britain. The object of the meeting was to make it clear that a large body of British public opinion felt strongly the danger of a policy of drift in connection with Persia. In spite of her deliberate agreement to maintain the integrity of Persia, Russia had invaded that country, seized her most prosperous province of Tabriz, and established her Government there. They wanted—and this would be the object of other meetings throughout the country—to strengthen the hand of our Government in the efforts it was bound to make to uphold the agreement of 1907, not only for the sake of British commercial and imperial interests, but also for the sake of British honour and her imperial prestige.

Professor E. G. Browne moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting expresses its deep concern at the continued disregard of the undertaking jointly given by the Governments of Great Britain and Russia in 1907 to preserve Persian integrity and independence, and urges his Majesty's Government to pursue a policy so directed as to give full effect to our pledges to Persia and thus to safeguard our national honour and vital interests." In submitting the resolution, Professor Browne said it had been stated in the "Times" that the present critical position was due to the establishment of Constitutional government in Persia. He emphatically denied that assertion.

The Persians had been most cruelly treated, and to say that it was now impossible to maintain the integrity of Persia was a confession that we were degenerate descendants of much worthier ancestors. A leader in the "Times" alleged that the independence granted to Persia was only limited and conditional. That appeared to be nonsense; it was like promising a man freedom and plenty and starving him to death in a prison cell and then saying he had a freedom limited to his cell and plenty limited to a mouthful of bread a day. (Laughter.) Such a use of language was dangerous in the last degree and marked a fatal departure in our diplomacy. The time would most certainly come when we ourselves should suffer for this; and in the meantime they must ask themselves whether our diplomatists were worth the money they cost. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. F. B. Lynch seconded the resolution, and said that he was all for a good understanding with Russia, but such an understanding could not be bought at the price of British honour and of the vital interests of this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., supported the resolution, and as a British citizen expressed his detestation and opposition of the Persian policy which was pursued in his name and theirs. The folly and short-sightedness of our Foreign Office was the cause of all the trouble. The policy of liberty, freedom, and justice, especially for small nationalities, had hitherto been the proud reputation of this country, but our Persian policy to-day, and the conduct of our Foreign Minister in Persia threatened that old reputation, and therefore on every occasion, inside and outside the House of Commons, they would challenge his right to pursue that policy in the name of the people, who, he was convinced, were opposed to it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ponsonby, M. P., who afterwards spoke, referred to the Parliamentary delegation which was going to Russia, and amid some cries of "Shame," protested against the House of Commons being used by the Foreign Office in order to support and endorse and fortify Russian policy in Persia. That was a disrespectful and an underhand machination that would bring further discredit against the authorities responsible for arranging it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Morrell, M.P., protested against the action which the Speaker of the House of Commons had taken in regard to the "bogus" Parliamentary delegation to Russia, as being calculated to mislead public opinion in Russia and also to some extent in in this country.

Mr. J. S. Fletcher, M.P., Mr. Barton, M. P., Mr. Silvester Horne, M.P., and others supported the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

The Rev. Dr. Clifford, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was cordially adopted said they wanted to have the people completely represented in foreign policy. (Cheers.) That time was coming, and of that they had a good augury in the Socialist vote in the German elections. The present methods of diplomacy were played out.

H.M.S. "ARCHER," one of the five special destroyers, building for the British Admiralty by Messrs. Yarrow, of Glasgow, had a very successful official full-speed trial on Wednesday the 17th ult., on the Skelmorlie deep water measured mile at the mouth of the Clyde. Although the weather was exceptionally bad, a mean speed of 30.3 knots was attained during a continuous run of eight hours, thus exceeding the contract speed of 28 knots by 2.3 knots. Throughout the trial the whole of the machinery worked perfectly. The special feature of interest was the boiler installation, the boilers being fitted with Yarrow's patent system of superheating; the average superheat during the trial was 94 degrees Fahrenheit, from which a very appreciable gain in economy was obtained.

RECENT ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

Bengal Chamber Meeting.

A LETTER OF PORTEST SUBMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

A special meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon to consider and adopt the letter drawn up by the Sub-Committee consisting of Sir Cecil Graham, Mr F. H. Steuart, Sir Millia Dring and Mr. Dunbar, to be forwarded to the Government of India regarding the recent administrative changes. Sir Cecil Graham presided and there were about one hundred and ten members present.

The President in the course of his speech said:—"The scheme which as many of them thought was a bad one would undo itself eventually, but from the way it was carried through it was impossible at present for it to be undo. The Sub-Committee had drawn up a letter to the Government and in it they have endeavoured to avoid local points of view. Their idea was to send in a letter which would appeal not only to the European sentiment of Calcutta, but also to the European sentiment of Bombay, Karachi, Madras and the whole of India. There was only one point they had raised which was particularly local and that was the question of representation which was so important and so urgent that they had introduced it in the letter.

Mr. Steuart, Vice-President, said representations such as the Chamber was going to make should be temperate and unanimous. He said that Delhi was notoriously unfit for a capital and the mercantile community would require the assurance that commerce would be adequately protected. He said he did not share the misgiving that owing to the change of capital Calcutta would be a lost city. He deprecated spending such vast sums of money which was required for railways and waterways in India.

Mr. Shorrock said that the letter of protest was not strong enough. They should look to the thing from the business point of view. The mercantile community ought to be roused to realise the far-reaching effect of the change which meant extra taxation. The question of cost, he said, was so serious that a Royal Commission ought to be appointed to enquire into the whole scheme. Delhi, the new capital, will be synonymous with collossal waste of money. The protest was not so much against the removal from Calcutta but against the removal to Delhi which was most unsuited to trade. The Government, he said, would have done better to remove the capital to a trade centre like Bombay than to a moribund city like Delhi.

Mr. Peter Swan said that the announcement at Delhi was not a final fact as His Majesty said that he did it on the advice of his Ministers. He impeached the Government for this tyrranical and unconstitutional act.

The President next put the letter to the meeting and was adopted with only two dissentients.

THE CHAMBER'S LETTER OF PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

The letter to-day adopted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the Delhi announcements is a long one. It regrets that the Governor-General should have deemed it necessary to advise the removal of the Imperial Government from Calcutta. It strongly criticises the adoption of the scheme without consulting public opion and declares that the modification of the scheme especially in its financial aspects will be unavoidable. The letter points out that as sufficient capital cannot be provided by the Government as it is for the productive works, the Chamber fails to understand how the capital expenditure that will have to be incurred at Delhi is to be met. The Chamber regret that under the new scheme there will be no personal touch between the Government of India and the European and Indian non-official community of at least one of the major provinces and especially that the department formed to promote Indian commerce and industry should be cut off from the great commercial centres and sea-ports. Should this portion of the scheme not be reconsidered the Chamber urge the addition of a Commercial Member to the Executive Council of new Bengal and the inclusion of the question of location of the Comptroller-General and the Head Commissioner for Paper Currency.

In the scope of discussion between Government and the commercial community the letter proceeds as follows:—"It is with considerable diffidence that the Committee venture to put forward suggestions by means of which the principal difficulties, that they have raised in the preceding paragraph might, in their belief possibly be mitigated. It has however occurred to them that the expenditure at Delhi might be very curtailed and other disadvantages also to some extent at least overcome if an extended system of touring could be divised. If there could be an arrangement whereby the Governor-General together with all or some of the Members of his Executive Council could spend, at any rate, a few weeks every year during the cold weather in each of the presidency towns there would be, the Committee believe, a general feeling of satisfaction throughout the country. Delhi would be as in fact it has been since the Durbar of 1877, the ceremonial capital of India, but the permanent seat of the Government where all the various departments would be located would then be Simla. A number of buildings would no doubt be erected at Delhi, but the duplication of offices and the creation at enormous expense of a large city to be occupied only during a few months of the year would be avoided. The difficulty of the Legislative Council would of course remain but as time goes on and the business coming before the Council develope both in extent and importance. The hot weather sessions will almost certainly have to be extended and even if the Council meets at Delhi the cold weather months will still be the busiest period of the year for both ordinary and additional members. Moreover the latter will find that their duties as Councillors will become more and more enormous and they will experience increasing difficulty in attending continuous sittings in the cold weather. Every thing points therefore to the ultimate adoption of Simla as the meeting place for the Council and the hot weather as the period of year when the bulk of the Legislative work will be done. A session at Simla in the hot weather would probably be less of a strain on and would be more convenient to the majority of the Additional Members than a session in the cold weather at Delhi or at any one of the presidency towns. The objection that the Council will be removed from the influence of public opinion would be no doubt raised but this applies to Delhi no less than Simla and the analogy of Washington, Ottawa and Yasscanberra which has been quoted in the Despatches has some force in far as the location of the Council is concerned."

The Chamber go on to say that the decision to raise Bengal to the status of a presidency is not unfavourably regarded by Calcutta commercial community, but they demand further information as to the intentions of the Government regarding powers to be given to the same.

The Chamber further urge that the European community should be be very much more largely represented than hitherto on the Bengal Legislative Council.

The letter concludes as follows:—"The present is not a convenient opportunity to elaborate the proposal thus outlined or to set forth at length the reasons that make it in the opinion of the Chamber imperative that the interests enumerated should be adequately represented in the Provincial Council, but as we have already indicated the Committee hope to be afforded an opportunity of discussing the whole question in detail when the scheme for the reconstruction of the Council is before them. They also contemplate approaching the Government shortly with reference to the specific requirements of the Province as regards communications by rail and river and the measures that they consider should be taken for the protection and expansion of its commerce and industries. In conclusion we are to observe that the foregoing comments and suggestions are not offered by the Committee in any spirit of vexatious opposition, but solely in the hope that by their favourable consideration the momentous changes which are now being inaugurated may be brought more nearly into accord with public opinion and be made more completely to serve the best interests of the Indian Empire."

Referring to His Majesty's announcement of the change of capital the letter says:—"This momentous announcement has been received and accepted by the mercantile community of Calcutta in a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and person of His Imperial Majesty for as loyal subjects the merchants of the City recognise that the will of His Majesty as to the location of the Government of his Indian Empire is final."

THE NEW CAPITAL.

Housing for Public Offices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

Both Sir Robert Carlyle, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and Mr. W. E. Gordon, P. W. D. Secretary to the Government of India, left Calcutta last night for Delhi to inspect the arrangements which are now in progress for the housing of the public offices during the next cold weather. Already, a large number of houses have been acquired by Col. Cole and the question of temporary structures is now before the Government of India. It is stated that the offices will open at Delhi on October 1 and will close on May 1.

CALCUTTA'S RESENTMENT.

Mr. Dudley C. Meyers in a letter to the *Englishman* dwells upon the urgent need of a representative body to voice public opinion. He writes: "We need here an eclectic body, representatives of all interests, a body, call it a society or what you will, which will really and truly voice public opinion on all vital questions affecting the welfare of the whole community. Such a body should be brought into being now. Let Calcutta, in the hour of her humiliation, give birth to a society which will leave future generations in no doubt as to the resentment that is felt at the way in which we have been robbed of our proud estate. Let our public-spirited men come forward and let us join together to make our voice heard and respected."

LAHORE, FEB. 2.

The Delhi correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that it is understood that the Government of India and Secretaries and Under Secretaries and staff who accompany them will be accommodated in bungalows and temporary buildings of as cheap a nature as is compatible with convenience and comfort. Several bungalows in the Civil Lines are now being acquired.

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 2.

The Ashe Murder trial has terminated after a hearing lasting 30 days. Judgment is reserved.

MADRAS, FEB. 2.

The Public Prosecutor, in concluding his address in the Ashe Murder Trial said:—"My Lords, I have finished. I have detained your Lordships for many days and I do not regret it because I hope that the examination of evidence will give some assistance to your Lordships. I cannot pretend I have covered all the ground taken by counsel for the accused, though I have sought to do it, and I fear, it is impossible that I can have maintained quite the high standard that a Public Prosecutor should in dealing with the evidence. It is not easy in a case where your Lordships are asked to draw inferences from conduct and from an examination of evidence and correspondence, and to deduce motives for the documents and papers which are found in these persons' hands. It is not easy in a complicated case like this to maintain perhaps strict impartiality, I have certainly not sought to exaggerate anything, but it is possible I may have asked your Lordships to draw inferences which your Lordships may think strange. If so, my Lords, it will only react on the prosecution and the accused will not suffer from it. While the matter is now in your Lordships' hands I would only say this: I have made no appeal except to ask your Lordships to study the evidence and weigh it by the light of your reasoning. So I leave the case in your hands."

ENGINEERING CONFERENCE AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 2.

A meeting of the members of the Public Works Department to discuss plans for an annual Engineering Conference will be held at the P. W. D. Secretariat to-morrow. A large number of members of the Department have signified their intention of being present. The Conference will be followed by a dinner at the Punjab Club which will take the form of a farewell greeting to Mr. Farrant, the retiring Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings Branch.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 2.

The Commander-in-Chief and Lady O'Moore Creagh with Major Mack and Captain Barge arrived at Madras this afternoon from Secunderabad and are the guests of Lord and Lady Carmichael. To-morrow morning the Commander-in-Chief will review the troops in the Garrison and from St. Thomas' Mount on the Island, Madras.

MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

Lord Hardinge's Replies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

The following Press note has been issued:—In a private interview granted by the Viceroy to a deputation of Mahomedan gentlemen of Eastern Bengal on the 31st of January, His Excellency discussed with them the future situation of the Mahomedan community in the Presidency. While impressing upon them that educational progress would be the surest safeguard for the promotion of Mahomedan interests, the Viceroy assured them that the newly-appointed Governor would, during his annual residence at Dacca, be accessible to all and would carefully watch over Mahomedan and other interests in Eastern Bengal. The Government of India are, however, so much impressed with the necessity of promoting education in a province which has made so good progress during the past few years that they have decided to recommend to the Secretary of State the constitution of a University at Dacca, and the appointment of a special officer for education in Eastern Bengal.

As regards the representation of Mahomedans upon the District and Local Boards the Viceroy deprecated the principle of proportional representation, but stated that the Government of India fully recognise their obligations to the Mahomedan community and when they have received the views of Local Governments will be prepared to give favourable consideration to any practicable scheme that may be developed. At the same time His Excellency assured the deputation that in the recommendations made to the Secretary of State for the new Executive Councils Mahomedan interests would not be ignored.

To those members of the deputation who came from Assam His Excellency gave an assurance that their wishes in respect of a Legislative Council for that Province would be fully considered by the Government of India.

The deputation were anxious that a proportion of appointments in the public services should be specially reserved for Mahomedans. To this the Viceroy replied that any such reservation was impossible as the first requisite of these services in efficiency but he recognised the desirability of a proper share of these appointments being held by Mahomedans provided they were duly qualified to do so and he was prepared to impress that view upon their new Governor.

The deputation thanked the Viceroy for the interview and subsequently the various members of it expressed their satisfaction.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

Proposed Tour to the United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy return to Calcutta from Dacca this morning.

The Earl and Countess of Ronaldshay left Government House for Ceylon this evening.

It is notified that the Viceroy will hold a levee at Lucknow on Tuesday, 13th February at 9-30 p.m., and rules regulating to the attendance are formally published.

The Viceroy will leave Calcutta on Thursday, 8th February, 1912, starting from Howrah by special train at 5-50 p. m. (Calcutta time). His Excellency's departure will be private. His Excellency will visit Benares, Lucknow and Kheri and return to Calcutta by special train arriving at Howrah at 7 a. m. (Calcutta time) on Friday the 23rd February, 1912. His Excellency's arrival will be private. A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William to announce His Excellency's departure from, and return to Calcutta. The party accompanying His Excellency will be Her Excellency Lady Hardinge (Benares and Lucknow), Miss Sandford (at Lucknow only), the Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel Sir A. H. McMahon, Foreign Secretary (at Benares only), Sir James DuBoulay, Private Secretary; Lieut.-Col. F. A. Maxwell, Military Secretary; Lieut.-Col. F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S., Surgeon; Captain the Hon'ble A. O. W. Forester, A.-D.-C. (at Lucknow only); Capt. A. A. Todd, A.-D.-C. and Capt. F. A. Nicolson, A.-D.-C. (at Benares only).

THE KING'S GERMAN GODSON.

Prince George of Prussia.

BERLIN, JAN. 29.

According to the "Lokalanzeiger" King George will be among the godfathers of the Crown Prince's fourth son, whose other god-parents will include the Emperor and Empress, the Czaritza, and the Queen of Italy.

It is stated that the Imperial baby will be christened as "Prince George of Prussia" on January 28th.

BOMBS AT USKUB.

Turkish Consul's Views.

Yesterday we published a Reuter's telegram as follows:—"A Turkish band attacked a Bulgarian monastery in the Uskub district, and led nine of the inmates to the church, where they were decapitated. The band afterwards desecrated the church, and plundered the monastery."

Upon this subject the Turkish Consul-General in Bombay writes to us:—

"In your issue of to-day you publish two telegrams, one from Salonica which says that one bomb has killed and wounded several gendarmes and officers, and the other from London which declares that in the district of Uskub a Turkish band has desecrated a Bulgarian church and killed 9 Bulgarians. I emphatically contradict the contents of this second telegram by the fact that there is no Turkish inhabitant much less a Turkish band in the district of Uskub. These atrocities are always committed either by the Bulgarians or by the other Christians often coming from abroad and not by Turks. With the assurance of my highest consideration—E. Djafer, Ottoman Consul-General.

GIFT BY SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA.

Relief for Parsi Widows and Orphans.

Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Kt., has forwarded Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Preference Shares of the face value of Rs. 1,00,000 bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to the Trustees of the Bombay Parsi Punchayat Trust Funds, with a request to keep the whole amount in trust and utilize the interest in granting relief to destitute Parsi widows and orphans. Yesterday's market value of these shares was quoted at Rs. 1,20,000.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The King and Queen will attend a Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's on their return from India.

It was resolved yesterday to ask the King and Queen to be the guests of the City at a State luncheon in the Guildhall soon after their Majesties return from India.

The Standing Committee of the Ulster Unionist Council have resolved to take steps to prevent the holding of Mr. Churchill's meeting in Belfast.

A National Conference of the Miner's Federation is being held in Birmingham to consider the results of the recent ballot. There has been a general rise in the price of coal.

The cotton conference reassembles at Manchester to-day to consider proposals which it is hoped may terminate the dispute.

Lord Rosebery has delivered an important address on the present foreign policy of Britain.

The memorial to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was unveiled without ceremony in Westminster Abbey last Friday.

Sir John Macdonnell becomes King's Remembrancer and Senior Master of the Supreme Court in consequence of the retirement of Sir J. Mellor.

The deaths are recorded of Lord Wenlock, Sir Frederick Maurice, Sir John Murray Scott, and Mr. Labouchere.

Lord Marchambley is to take an active part in reorganizing and strengthening Liberal activity in the Home Counties.

There are four candidates for the vacancy at Carmarthen caused by the appointment of Mr. Llewellyn Williams as recorder of Swansea.

Suggestions that a referendum should be taken on the question of woman suffrage have led to an animated discussion in the Press.

The battle cruiser Lion completed her gun trials on Wednesday with satisfactory results.

Twenty-one branches of the Reform Committee of the British Medical Association have been formed to organize resistance to the Insurance Act.

A break in the long spell of mild weather was reported on Wednesday, when snowstorms and easterly winds were experienced over large parts of Britain.

The steamer Wistow Hall, of Liverpool, was wrecked on the Aberdeenshire coast yesterday morning, and of her ship's company of 57, 52 were drowned and one died after reaching shore.

Up to yesterday £41,844 had been collected towards the £100,000 which the Y. M. C. A. is endeavouring to raise in the fortnight which expires to-morrow.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The "Zeit" stated on Monday that Count Aehrenthal intended to resign at the conclusion of the regular Session of the Delegations which will be held next February or March. According to the same authority his successor will probably be Count Berchtold, formerly Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to St. Petersburg. The announcement was followed by half-hearted denials in several of the semi-official papers. Our Vienna Correspondent states that less importance attaches to the statement and denials than to the proof they afford that the campaign against the Foreign Minister continues unabated, and indicates the existence of strong animosity against him in some very influential circles. The very fact that so persistent a campaign is thought to be necessary in order to worry the Foreign Minister into resignation proves, however, the tenacity of his defence and the firmness of the support which he has received in the highest quarter. It is by no means certain that his resistance has been entirely overcome nor that Imperial support has yet been withdrawn from him.

BRAZIL.

During disturbances at Bahia last week a squad of police in the lower city treacherously fired on the Federal troops after surrendering, but were annihilated, only four police escaping. Some people were killed in different parts of the town, but business, which had been suspended, has now been resumed.

CHILE.

The Ministry resigned last Saturday in consequence of a crisis produced by the resignations of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Justice. A General Election is due to take place in March, but the political situation is very obscure.

FRANCE.

When after the performance of "Monna Vanna" at the Opera on Monday night the ballet La Roussalka" was about to begin, Director-General of the Opera informed the audience that the ballet could not take place owing to a strike of dancers, who claimed higher pay for certain of their numbers. The audience dispersed without disorder.

M. Turpin, the inventor of melinite powder, having brought an action against the State and against Messrs. Schneider and Co., the Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee, and M. Canet for infringement of his patent, was nonsuited, his patent having expired in 1900. He was, however, awarded £4,000 damages from the State because of the injurious interference of the French Ministry of War in the negotiations which he conducted with Messrs. Armstrong in the years 1887 and 1888.

Dr. Weisberger, the Fez correspondent of the "Temps" and author of French military maps of the Shawa and the country round Fez, who last year saw active service in Morocco, has been recommended for the Cross of the Legion of Honour in recognition of his bravery in attending to the wounded at the battle of Sefru on September 11.

M. Lepine's new ordinance prohibiting the throwing of paper and other rubbish on the streets at Paris came into force on Tuesday. It caused no sort of trouble, and resulted in a pleasing absence of the handbills and refuse which have hitherto been scattered broadcast over the pavements of the Boulevards.

GERMANY.

It is stated that the Emperor William will visit Switzerland early in September, and will attend the army manœuvres in East Switzerland.

The new session of the Prussian Diet was opened on Monday and subsequently adjourned until after the second ballots in the Reichstag elections. The speech from the Throne, which was read by Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, once more omitted all reference to the reform of the Prussian franchise, which the Speech from the Throne in 1908 declared to be one of the most important needs of the present time, began with a reference to the financial situation, referred to the proposed "reform" of the income and property taxes, and then sketched a rather dry programme of new legislation. There is to be a new Water Bill, a new Fisheries Bill, a new Bill dealing with "internal colonization," a Bill compelling the "workshy" to work, and a Bill providing for compulsory attendances at continuation schools in country districts.

About noon on Wednesday cries were heard proceeding from a jeweller's shop in the Alte Jakobstrasse in the business quarter of Berlin. No notice was taken, and a little later a man entering the premises found the jeweller, a man named Schulze, and his wife and daughter lying covered with blood and unconscious, the skulls of all three having been fractured with a hammer. The daughter has since succumbed, and there is little hope for her parents. The murderer escaped after plundering the shop.

JAPAN.

A fire broke out in a house of ill-fame in Osaka on Tuesday morning. Fanned by a strong wind, the flames rapidly embraced the whole of the Yoshiwara, which was completely destroyed. Many of the women inmates were killed. The flames then spread to the crowded workmen's quarters of the city. The fire-brigade were unable to cope with the conflagration and troops were called out to assist. It was not until 11 o'clock that the fire was got under control. The flames destroyed 5,268 houses. More than 30,000 persons have been rendered homeless.

PORTUGAL.

The new Budget, which was presented to Parliament on Monday is on practically the same lines as the last the deficit however has increased to £800,000. This is due to the fact that no profits will be derived from the new coinage of silver money, which was one of the chief factors in extinguishing part of the deficit of 1911-12. In this new Budget the Minister of Finance promises great improvements and reforms and new sources of revenue but the results of the new proposals are generally considered more than problematic. Parliament is however unanimous in recognizing the good intentions of the Government and their earnest desire to suppress all unnecessary expense and thus to decrease the deficit as much as possible.

SWEDEN.

In opening the Riksdag on Tuesday, the King, addressing the members of both Chambers in the Speech from the Throne, reminded them that having been elected on the new system of extended suffrage, they were in a truer sense the representatives of the Swedish people. Electoral reform had eliminated all distinctions between citizens based on conditions of wealth. The time had now come when in all justice the same privileges should be extended to women. A bill would, therefore, be laid before Parliament this Session for granting Parliamentary suffrage to women on the same conditions as to men.

TURKEY.

An Imperial "Hatt," transmitted to the Senate on Monday, announced the dissolution of the Chamber and elections for a new Chamber within three months. The Senate, in accordance with the Constitution, appointed a committee to report on the advisability of a dissolution. The committee, by a majority, approved of the dissolution.

UNITED STATES.

The Arbitration Treaties were on Tuesday for the first time formally debated by the Senate in open session. Logical as it would seem to be to remove the ban of secrecy from the discussion of treaties of which the text has been published the decision to do so was only reached after a heated controversy in secret session. It is hoped that, in view of their popularity publicity will help the passage of the treaties. The debate, however, promises to be longdrawn and desultory, and tinged with party politics.

There is news of some excitement in legislative circles over the instruction in the House of Representatives by a member from New York of a resolution demanding information whether American naval secrets are properly safeguarded. The cause of the resolution is that a firm of British accountants has been engaged in working out an accounting system for the Navy. The Navy Department states that it can prove that no secrets have been endangered, as the functions of the firm are mainly to give theoretical advice and no foreign accountants have had access to any confidential information.

A telegram from Fort Worth (Texas) states that last Saturday evening Mr. J. B. Snead, one of the wealthiest ranch-owners in Texas shot and killed Mr. A. G. Boyce, another wealthy rancher, in the Metropolitan Hotel at Fort Worth. Mr. Boyce's son recently eloped to Winnipeg with Mrs. Snead, who is stated to be mentally deranged, Mr. Snead later returned to her husband, and the shooting is believed to be the outcome of the elopement. Mr. Snead entrede the hotel without speaking, drew out an automatic revolver, and fired four shots at Mr. Boyce.

A great part of the United States and especially the Atlantic seaboard is suffering from a spell of exceptionally severe weather. In Washington, which is approximately in the same latitude as Palermo, and where really cold weather is rare, the mercury dropped last Saturday to minus 13. In New York it was about 15deg. warmer, though on Friday night temperature of minus 3 was registered, the hardest frost for eight years. In the North-West and the Middle West, where such temperatures are common far lower records have been reached. In Chicago especially there is much suffering.

THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

Abdication Discussions.

Peking, Jan. 19.

The conference regarding the fate of the Dynasty took place at the Imperial Palace this afternoon between the Manchu and the Mongol princes.

Afterwards Prince Chun (the ex-Regent) and Prince Ching (the aged ex-Prime Minister) visited Yuan Shih-k'ai, the Premier, at the Foreign Office to report the result of the conference on the questions of abdication, on Yuan Shih-k'ai's dilatory military action against the revolutionaries and the continuation of the armistice.

In consequence of the conference extravagant rumours are in circulation to the effect that the Manchu soldier have threatened to take Yuan Shih-k'ai's life to-night.

Some of the European families who live in the district near the Chinese Foreign Office have taken refuge in the Legation quarter.

Three special trains are waiting at Peking station for an unknown reason.

At the conference the leading princes were in favour of unconditional abdication, but the three younger princes would not agree to the retirement of the Court to Jehol, though they did not suggest an alternative.

The Court has not produced the gold recently promised, and the Manchus will not agree to provide further pay for the Chinese Imperial soldiers. There is some apprehension of a Manchu outbreak in Peking.

Tientsin, Jan. 12.

Considerable uneasiness has been caused in Peking to-night by an edict ordering the railways to send all available rolling stock to Peking, and an exodus of nobles is expected.

ABDICATION PLANS.

The following appeared in "The Times" of January 19 from its Peking correspondent:—A conference was held at the Palace yesterday between eight Mongol princes of Inner Mongolia and the princes of the Imperial Clan, to discuss the procedure of abdication. With the exception of the Mongol Prince Kalachin, who gains cheap credit for valour by declaring for the continuance of an impossible war, all were in favour of the programme suggested. This programme is undergoing modifications of a satisfactory kind, due to a better understanding with the Republican leaders at Nanking, whose present policy is inspiring confidence by its reasonableness. Neither Yuan Shih-k'ai nor the Empress-Dowager was present at yesterday's conference.

By an understanding between the two parties it is now being arranged that there shall be two edicts. In the first, which will be issued apparently without his knowledge, Yuan Shih-k'ai will be given full powers to establish Republican government in China. Yuan Shih-k'ai will accept, whereupon the conference of delegates from the seventeen provinces now assembled at Nanking will elect him President, the present provisional President. Sun Yat-sen, retiring in his favour. Yuan Shih-k'ai will then accept the Presidency, and thereupon the Throne, in a second edict will abdicate.

After the abdication Sun Yat-sen will come to Peking and confer with Yuan Shih-k'ai regarding the formation of a new Government. The Republican leaders are willing to permit the Emperor, after abdication, to retain the title of Manchu Emperor, but not that of Emperor of China.

Yuan Shih-k'ai proposes to grant the retiring Court pensions aggregating 5,000,000 taels a year. Special honour is to be shown to the Dowager-Empress, the widow of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, because he was the first reformer among modern Chinese Emperors.

Altogether there is every reason for being hopeful of a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the present difficulties.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place at Mhow, Central India, early in March 1912, between Capt. W. B. Roberts, 101st Grenadiers, youngest son of the late Col. H. B. Roberts, Royal Marine Artillery, and Geraldine Blanche, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. R. G. Sullivan, Indian Army, and Mrs. Sullivan.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, at Rawalpindi, between John Whitcombe Hearn, Indian Civil Service, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hearn, Awsland, Exeter, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of Colonel H. James, C.B., late Indian Army, and Mrs. H. James.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on Feb. 7, at Calcutta, between Capt. Francis Charles Tollemache Halliday, deputy commissioner of police, second son of Col. and Mrs. Halliday, of Medstead House, Alton, Hants, and Winifred Maude, youngest daughter of the late William Stapledon, of Lakenham, Northam, North Devon, and Mrs. Stapledon, The Pines, Westward Ho!

An engagement is announced between Eyre Gordon, Indian Civil Service, second son of the late Mr. A. H. M. H. Gordon, of Delamont, Killyleigh, county Down, Ireland, and Lilias, eldest daughter of Capt. A. L. Napier, late 19th Regt., of Hardriding, Bardon Mill, Northumberland.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

The other, who did not know the language, asked what was happening. Labouchere replied that the man was a plain clothes policeman who was on duty to prevent sharp practice and had warned him not to play with his companions on account of their doubtful appearance. Since Labouchere persisted in taking the risk the policeman had persuaded him at least to play with a fresh pack of cards! As a journalist he came first into public notice in connection with his diary of the siege of Paris. His letters appeared in the *Daily News* and by reason of their variety and interest roused considerable comment. He was in the beleaguered town for nearly five months and was reduced to curious sartorial shifts before the capitulation. With his boots split, and pair of purple gaiters and a bright blue handkerchief round his neck, he wrote of himself "My upper man resembled that of a dog-stealer and my lower man that of a bishop."

WHY HE FAILED.

In spite of his surface cynicism Labouchere was a man of strong convictions and strength of purpose. That he did not rise to the highest honours in political life is ascribed to several reasons and probably they have all of them had a share in the comparative stultification of his efforts. There was first his individual and internal temparament. But his alone would not have been sufficient to hold him back, since Disraeli found it no handicap although cynicism was with him a fundamental twist of character and not as in Labouchere a mask to be worn for amusement and for concealment of his real views. There was an additional handicap in his connection with "Truth" which he refused to give up on one occasion at least when Mr. Gladstone offered him a seat in the Cabinet. There was also the opposition of Queen Victoria who did not like his free handling of affairs of the Court in that weekly paper. There was, too, perhaps greater than all, the political spirit of the time which suspected and distrusted the politician who would laugh or perpetrate something beyond a merely verbal epigram. Also, there was his wealth which deprived him of the spur with which poverty and ambition pricks so many men through the mere disagreeable and tedious portions of their career. He possessed the ability several times over to have produced the great Parliamentarian. What was lacking was the concentration of mind and the belief that politics were really the supreme activity of a nation.

THE VALUE OF IMPUDENCE.

One well known story illustrating the value of impudence in commerce is attributed to Labouchere's father. We have often heard of the enterprising assistant in a firm who goes to a powerful client and obtains the hand of his daughter on the representation that he will shortly become a partner in the firm and then returns to the firm to claim a partnership on the ground that he will shortly contract a matrimonial alliance with the daughter of their best customer. This tale is actually told of Pierre Cesar Labouchere. He was confidential clerk in a large Amsterdam firm and on being sent to England to see Sir Francis Baring on business he proposed to his daughter on the second visit to the house and was accepted in consequence of the pretended partnership. The application may or may not be true. But it is at least a fact the Pierre Cesar married Miss Dorothy Baring and became a partner in the Amsterdam firm.

LIBELS.

Mr. Labouchere had the reputation—it was a deserved one—of having had more libel suits filed against him than any other man. They arose, of course, out of his conduct of "Truth." Since the filing of an action precluded any further public reference to the matter until trial, any rogue hard-pressed by "Truth" would promptly take this method of temporary relief. He must have fought over a hundred such cases and his expenditure in connection with them is variously estimated at fifty to seventy thousand pounds. He lost only three out of the large number, but although awarded costs he was hardly ever able to obtain any since the unmasked rogues could promptly disappear or become insolvent. It is little to be wondered that Mr. Labonchere was one of the foremost advocates for a reform of the law of libel—a reform which is long overdue, as various political or other cases of recent months has plainly shown.

A FRIEND OF THE KING.

Of Mr. Labouchere's friendship with the King a correspondent gives the following interesting little sidelight in the *Times*. "Mr. Labouchere," he writes, "for many years enjoyed the friendship of King Edward, but in the earlier days of *Truth* there was a rupture which lasted for some years. The difference, however, was amicably settled, and from that point the friendship remained unbroken until King Edward's death."

With reference to Mr. Labouchere's failure to attain high political position and the disappointment at exclusion from the Cabinet of 1892, there is no doubt that he felt keenly the failure to make him a Privy Councillor. That, however, did not fall to him until 1905. He obtained from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the honour which Mr. Gladstone refrained from giving.

Among the two or three at the bedside at the end was Mr. T. Hart-Davies, the ex-Bombay Civilian and member of Parliament, who was a great "ally" of Mr. Labouchere and frequently visited him at his last home in Florence.

A MUSIC HALL REVOLUTION.

Sir Herbert Tree in a music hall! The note of exclamation is a concession to the amazement the announcement would have caused a year or two ago. To-day it has caused hardly a stir. There has only been a slight astonishment that he should have preferred the Palace in which to display himself rather than the halls of another unnamed syndicate which offered him a little more money. This larger sum of £1,200 a week. What the palace amount is I do not know. The immediate cause which has led the successes of Sir Henry Irving to "do a turn in the Halls," is the decision of the Lord Chamberlain that he will in future issue a type of licence which will be available both for theatres and music-halls at their option. But there have been proximate influences which account for Sir Herbert's willingness to forsake the "legitimate" for vanity. These influences have centred round the "sketch" question. When the sketch began it was as rapid and wearisome as most of a music hall programme is even up to the present day. That organisers became ambitious and we have latterly had Madame Sarah Bernhardt and Mme. Rejane visiting London especially to present at the halls selected scenes from their triumphs in Paris. Dramatists of front rank like S. B. Barrie and Bernard Shaw have begun to write short and admirable playlets for music hall purposes to be confined within twenty-five minutes. So the decision of Sir Herbert Tree to sign a contract with the Palace organisers appears as a culmination of a series of small changes and not as a change itself.

The chief interest in the alteration of regulation lies in the effect it will have upon the theatres. Many people are prophesying that it will mean the extinction of the great majority and their replacement by music halls. I am not quite so sure. The change will certainly mean an improvement in the music halls and that is at least a substantial benefit. Wealth or cash has flowed in upon the organisers of the halls. But this has synchronised with a singular poverty of idea in the entertainments. The complaint against these houses is not, as it used to be, that there is any great amount of vulgarity or indecency in them, but just that there is no novelty or freshness of idea. Inanity has reached a pitch at which even vulgarity or indecency would be welcome as a relief! The men who are doing good work for the theatres seem to ignore the music halls or are ignored by them. It may partly be due to the belief that to work for such places is to lose something of intellectual respectability. If this is so, the new move of Sir Herbert Tree will help to set up a fresh model to the benefit of what is at present the most popular form of public entertainment. As regards the future of the theatres their chief weakness is that there is no centralisation of organisation and no concentration of capital. The Halls are organised in a couple, or three, large trusts. The theatres are run each by its own actor-manager with his own limited financial backing. In a fight between two such forces it is easy to see which is in the stronger position. The theatres cannot go completely since there will always exist a large class that likes continuous plays rather than a snappy evening of sketches, low Comedians and Russian dances. But there is prospect that the contest may pass out of the hands of the popular matinee idol to the hard-headed, long pressed, frequently Jewish syndicist. That is the real danger. And how near it is becomes evident when I mention that since writing the above it has been announced that Mr. Ozmand Stoll has purchased a Savoy theatre. It is a small house, but it makes the beginning of the new movement.

OPIUM AND LANGUAGES.

Contrary to the general opinion of its members up to a few days ago, the Opium Conference at the Hague is still some distance from the time when it will be able to sign the convention in its final and completed form. The chief delay comes from Germany and it arises from the fact that the Imperial Government must obtain the consent of the constituent portions of the Empire before it can proceed much further. Another difficulty has also arisen over the language question. And here the situation is sufficiently amazing to be with recording. According to the *Times'* special correspondent in Holland, the President of the Conference is himself unacquainted with French, the official language of the Conference and of the terms of the Convention. The great majority of the speeches are delivered in English, they have to be translated into Dutch; and then, again, from Dutch to French. The possibility of disputes in interpretation must be numerous. With such a Babel of languages it is obvious that the best course would have been to have used Esperanto, that manufactured tongue which, curiously enough, still maintains a vigorous vitality. New languages usually die much sooner than Dr. Zamenhoff's invention gives promise of doing. As a matter of fact it is quite true that the diplomatic, political and economic world should recognise the predominence of English. It should come to an understanding that it is in future to be used in all international conferences as the substantive language for the drafts of resolutions and preparation of treaties. The time when French was truly the language of the world, intellectual and polite, has disappeared never to return. English occupies a position to-day more unquestionable than even French did in its palmiest times. In European courts the fetish of French may still persist just as the fetish of Latin remains in the public schools. But even there English is gaining ground, while in the rising countries of Asia and over America it is the one indispensable foreign language which a man of culture must add to his own if he wishes to be considered educated. Under such circumstances, the fact should be recognised and the supremacy of French reduced. There may be some opposition to the reforms, more especially, perhaps, from Germany than from France. But the desirability of the change—I was almost writing inevitably—does not rest upon national prejudices but upon the extension of the tongue. English has become in everything except name the world tongue German has not; and French is of diminishing importance. If the Chancelleries of Europe still desire to cling to the old way they can do so. But it should at least be laid down that for all controversies and treaties that concern themselves with any interest south of the Mediteranean or east of Port Said, the official language to be used must be our own. Of the Opium Conference it is mentioned that a recent session in my discussion took place between the Persian and Chinese delegates. The language that was utilised for the purpose is not stated. But I am prepared to hazard the opinion that it was not French, nor German, nor Dutch, nor Turkish; but simply English!

THE "GLOOMY DEAN."

The distinguished ecclesiastic who objects to being called the "Gloomy Dean" told a story the other day which was anything but gloomy and which to me at any rate was new. The occasion was a gathering in support of the big collection of the Y. M. C. A. Some years ago he was lecturing in America, and he heard of the wonderful means that were adopted in that country for raising money. He was told of one clergyman who wanted a large sum to build his church, and appointed a converted "road agent"—as they were known there—or train robber to make the collection. When this gentleman held out the bag a young man put in a small coin, and in a moment he found a six-shooter pointed at his head, with the stern remonstrance, "None of your nonsense; this is a dollar show."

HIGH PRICE OF RICE AND DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 2.

The high price of rice and paddy is causing much suffering in the districts and also causing a wave of violent crimes. Reports published from Tharrawaddy, Prome, Thaton and elsewhere show the districts to be in a lawless state several dacoities having been reported during the last few days.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

Lieut.-Colonel F.P.C. Jones, R.A.M.C. has been appointed as Officer, Commanding Station Hospital, Meerut.

Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Gray, R.A.M.C., has been appointed as Officer Commanding Station Hospital, Jullundur.

The grant of leave to the undermentioned officers has been concurred in:—Major N. Faichnaic, R.A.M.C., 8 months' general leave in India; J.D.G. Macpherson, R.A.M.C., 8 months' out of India from 18th March; L. Humphry, R.A.M.C., general leave.

THE AUTHOR OF ADAM BEDE.

I.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDARAVALA.)

Here is a life poor in events. There is nothing seductive, nothing for common curiosity to court. Interest centres in her inasmuch as she is a female genius; a rare apparition. Mary Ann Evans was her name. All her youth was passed in the county of Warwick, where she was born in 1819. Here she grew up a hoyden. The house her parents resided in, called Griff, was partly a farm, partly a manor. How delightfully oldish it was! The ivy enveloped it all about. The brick walls were very thick pierced by lofty windows with small glass-panes, and a leano door open on a lawn strewn with shady trees. Behind the stables and the sheds was the garden. It was a litter of legumes, of flowers and fruit-trees, of cabbages and of roses, of knotty old pear-trees and clumps of raspberry bushes; one of those exquisite gardens for the children to play in, and pilfer and observe. George Eliot preserved a poetic remembrance of it, and loved to describe it. All around Griff extended a flat country; wooded and green, monotonous and sleepy, where remarkably few ideas circulated at the time. Life at Griff itself was peaceable, books rare and innovations not in favour. Twice a day at 10 in the morning, and at 3 in the afternoon the children ran up to the high road to see the diligence pass. That was the only communication they had with the world. The Evanses were of Welsh origin. This has to be noted; for we delight to recognise in George Eliot an essentially Germanic genius, possessing in a striking degree the virtues and defects imported by the Saxons from Germany. Grand-father Evans was a carpenter. And so was Robert, the father of the author, a carpenter to begin with. Then he turned a farmer, a land surveyor, and a steward. He was a capable man, honest, much esteemed in the country, fond of correct opinions, and of respecting the authorities. He had a way of saying "the Government" which filled his children with veneration. And when he spoke of "the rebels," by which was meant all these in opposition to Government, the tone of his voice called Satan to mind at once, the first of rebels. A great tenacity, and the faculty of enduring much were his portion from the peasant race, and lacking in effusiveness, he kept his reflections and sentiments to himself. In person he was solidly built. His thickly accentuated features recalled those of his daughter. The forehead was well-developed, and the look lively. He had received no education, and he regretted it all his life. George Eliot was a gainer thereby. It transmitted intact to her the energies of a well-made and fresh brain. Robert Evans was twice married. His second wife Christiana Pearson, the mother of George Eliot was a remarkable person. She has served as a model to her daughter for

MRS. POYSER AND MRS. HACKIT

the illustrious prattlers with their tongues like new set razors, justly dreaded by the servants. Mrs. Evans found herself the easier for her say out and held "there's no pleasure i' living, if you're to be corked up for ever, and only dribble your mind out by the sly, like a leaky barrel." She corked herself up but little, and when unbung flooded her entourage with observations more just than agreeable. She did not let herself be persuaded or imposed on by them, and when a man had the air of a "cock who thought the sun's rose on purpose to hear him crow" she put that into his ear at her sweet discretion. When one is a Miss Pearson, and can make butter after the Pearson method, she has the right of her opinion, and the use of her right. There were four Misses Pearson. All the four were equally convinced of the superiority of Pearson butter over all the others of the parish. The three sisters of Mrs. Evans have posed for the Aunts Dodson in "The Mill on the Floss." They belonged like the Dodsons to one of those families where there is a special process for doing everything, and where they are perfectly sure of possessing the only good process. They always did things very well, whether it was salting ham, or ordering a burial, or bewailing a misfortune, so that it was enough to be a kindred of the family to possess an indispatable superiority over all that portion of the human kind as could lay no claim to that kinship. A Dodson may commit faults individually, but as member of the family he was infallible. Have we not among our friends and acquaintances a Dodson family? Happily for her people Mrs. Evans was not like the four sisters in "The Mill on the Floss," except in her confidence in the particular recipes running in the blood and transmissible by blood also. Her penchant for epigrams did not prevent her from having a brave heart, devoted and charitable. Marvellously active and intelligent, always up early in the morning, her dairy all in order as many a museum is not, she would have held her daughter's theory in contempt of the influence exercised by circumstances on man. Mrs. Evans did not let herself be dominated by circumstances. Whatever the season, and whatever the domestic complications of the day, at nine in the morning the work of the house had to be over for her to take up knitting. On the first of every November came out her furs, regardless of the weather, which displayed her decision of character; for she recollected well that in her youth it used to be cold always on the first of the month, and if the weather was no longer what it used to be, it was not Mrs. Evans' concern surely. Thin, yellow, and suffering from liver-complaint, her health was impaired betimes. She had three children Chrissy, Isaac, and Mary Ann. The first was a very good little girl who never dirtied her apron. She is the Lucy Deane of "The Mill on the Floss," and she plays a part as much in the shade in fiction as in real life. In the same tale appear Isaac and Mary Ann under the names of

TOM AND MAGGIE TULLIVER.

The sentiments and the ways of life of the brother and sister, their plays and adventures are remembrances of infancy, of which George Eliot has merely arranged the details. We must only beware that the outline is pure imagination; nothing resembles less the misfortunes of the Tullivers family than the prosperity of the Evans, and the autobiographical part ends the moment that Tom and Maggie cease to be children. The heroine of "The Mill" dies like Werther, because she has suffered much from the contradiction between her exterior and interior life. It is immaterial that her death is the result of an accident instead of being voluntary. The main point is that Goethe and George Eliot have equally thought it necessary for their character to die because of the same impossibility of "living" that is of feeling, loving, desiring. Just as there was no place in the Germany of the XVIII century for a young bourgeois smitten with ideality, and daring to delicacy of sentiment, susceptibility, violence of passion, reserved then for the aristocratic classes, only even so there was no place in Warwickshire in the beginning of the last century for the daughter of small folks given to domestic duties to be "a creature full of eager, passionate longings for all that was beautiful and glad; thirsty for all knowledge, with an ear straining after dreamy music that died away and would not come near to her; with a blind unconscious yearning for something that would link together the wonderful impressions of this mysterious life, and give her soul a sense of home in it." Another resemblance between the two romance is that

GOETHE AND GEORGE ELIOT

after having fashioned a personage in their likeness, and having shown him reduced to depart this life have resolved entirely on their own account the problem of existence: Goethe at once and triumphantly, George Eliot slowly and with difficulty but definitely, and despite the reserves one has the right to exercise—with the same delight. The manner in which reconciliation is effected in her between her outward and inward life—from the contracts of which came painful collisions—is the enigma of her biography, and we succeed but in penetrating the problem by dwelling on the surroundings and the impressions of childhood. Isaac Evans was an honest boy, clever at angling and by no means intellectual, entirely incapable of entering into the exaggerated ideas and subtle anxieties of a nervous and passionate little body as was his youngest sister. She had taken for him a vehement affection and exclusive affection which cost her many tears. In the solitude of their home, Isaac represented the ideal world. To him, despite his good nature, were due the first bruises of a soul come into this world with a sickly sensibility. He had the practical and prosaic good sense, the logic, the absence of sentimentality, in short all the useful qualities run against by unreasonable creatures like Maggie to rend themselves with, as by so many sharp pebbles and brambles. In the orld really agreed that positive and wise beings like Isaac render great services to the deplorable family of dreamers and of enthusiasts in destroying their illusions, drowning their sentiments, hardening them to blows, and infusing in them respectable prejudices, without which society would evidently be a chaos, say they? The value of such services is a debatable point and those who have received them have a remembrance more painful than grateful. The scars left on her heart by this beloved brother for movingly told by Maggie: "I know I've been wrong—often, continually. But yet, sometimes when I have done wrong, it has been because I have feelings that you would be the better for, if you had them. If you were in fault ever—if you had done anything very wrong, I should be sorry for the pain is brought you; I should not want punishment to be heaped on you. But you have always enjoyed punishing me—you have always been hard and cruel to me even when I was a little girl, and always loved you: better than any one else in the world, you would let me go crying to bed without forgiving me. You have no pity: you have no sense of your own imperfection and your own sins. It is a sin to be hard: it is not fitting for a mortal—for a Christian. You are nothing but a Pharisee. You thank God for nothing but your virtues—you think they are great enough to win you everything else. You have not even a vision of feelings by the side of which your shining virtues are mere darkness." He disabused her of many good ideas, whose support failed her later in the decisive crisis of her life.

THEIR MAJESTIES' RETURN.

Welcome from the Sudan.

The "Medina," with the King and Queen on board, arrived at Port Sudan on Jan. 17. Lord Kitchener, Sir Reginald Wingate, the Sirdar, and Ramzi Tahir Pasha, principal aide-de-camp to the Khedive, went on board, and Sir Reginald Wingate, as Governor-General of the Sudan, greeted his Majesty on behalf of the Khedive. Guards of honour were formed by detachments of the Yorkshire Regt. and the 8th Egyptian Battalion. There was a picturesque assemblage of sheikhs and local chiefs and representatives of Upper Nile tribes.

Their Majesties landed and proceeded to a pavilion, where the Governor-General read an address conveying the loyal welcome of the inhabitants of the Sudan. The King in reply said:—

"I am pleased to pay a brief visit, and regret that I am unable to spare the time to penetrate further into this interesting country. I am glad to meet representatives of the tribes, many of whom have travelled hundreds of miles to welcome us to-day. I have just concluded a visit to my Indian Empire, where it has been a great satisfaction to me to see many millions of loyal subjects, Mahomedan and other creeds, dwelling in peace and contentment under the administration of my Government. I am confident that the British officials and those of his Highness the Khedive are working in the same zealous and wholehearted manner. With complete religious freedom the inhabitants of this country of various creeds are living together in happiness and striving to promote its welfare and prosperity. On such an occasion it is impossible not to remember the sacrifices of British and Egyptian lives necessary to bring about the present peaceful and prosperous state. I remember the past gallant deeds in the defence of Khartoum the chivalrous Gordon, the stubborn resistance at Sinkat of the gallant Taufik Bey against overwhelming odds, the long siege of Suakim, the stern struggle at Kartoum by British, Egyptian, and Sudanese troops under Lord Kitchener. I trust the record of the past thirteen years of administration has proved to all that the only aim of the Government is to develop the resources of this vast country and bring the Sudan into closer touch with the civilisation and commerce of the world. Thus the Government is working for the peace and prosperity of the people, whose moral and material welfare will ever be followed by me with the deepest interest and concern."

A number of the principal chiefs were then presented, and received a medal commemorating the visit.

REVIEW OF TROOPS AT SINKAT.

Their Majesties returned to the "Medina" to prepare for their departure for Sinkat. Their Majesties left Port Sudan at a quarter to ten. On alighting from the train at Sinkat they mounted a dais, and a guard of honour of the 11th Sudanese Regt. gave the Royal Salute. A review followed of native troops and contingents that had been collected for the occasion. They included 3,500 cavalry, among them being the Camel Company, 100 strong, from the 1st Yorkshires, who had marched across to Sinkat from Khartoum, companies of the Egyptian and Sudanese battalions stationed in the Sudan, and of the Arab battalion, with massed bands of the various corps. The troops marched and trotted past, the march of the 3,500 cavalry being particularly impressive. Then followed dances by Dinkas and Shilluks, and exhibitions of Arab stone-throwing. On the occasion of these picturesque displays their Majesties visited the fort, which was the scene of Taufik Bey's gallant stand. The weather and the arrangements were perfect, and their Majesties left Sinkat, according to programme at four o'clock in the afternoon. Port Sudan was reached at a quarter to seven, and a quarter of an hour later the "Medina" sailed for Suez.

THE WARSHIP ESCORT.

With bands gaily playing, the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, comprising the battleships "London" (flagship of Rear-Admiral Cradock,) "Implacable," and "Formidable," and the cruiser "Weymouth," left Dover on January 13 to join the First Division and sail to Gibraltar, where they are to take part in the welcome to the King and Queen on their return from India. A large number of people assembled on the seafront and piers to watch the fleet's departure.

THE SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

In connection with the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's on their Majesties' return from India the Cathedral and City Police authorities met on Jan. 16 to consider the arrangements. It was determined that the service should take place on the earliest possible day after the return of their Majesties to Buckingham Palace, and it has been officially announced that Feb. 6 will be the date, and the hour noon. The police, who are intimately concerned with the arrangements, are proceeding upon the basis of a service on that day and at that time. As to the details of the observance within the Cathedral nothing is yet settled, but Canon Alexander, who will be canon in residence for February, will proceed forthwith with his plans. It is anticipated that the arrangements, when completed, will be very much on the lines of those for the service following the Coronation.

The King and Queen, with other members of the royal family, will probably drive to the City in open carriages, and will be received at the West Door of the Cathedral by the clergy and civic dignitaries, who will conduct them to reserved seats beneath the dome, immediately in front of the steps leading to the choir. The office will probably be a brief and simple devotional service without sermon or address, and a feature of it will be the music, which will include a special setting of the "Te Deum." All the internal arrangements will rest with the Cathedral authorities, who will, however, work in concert with the Court officials in formulating their plans.

As to the outdoor proceeding, the police will have practically sole charge, and they are proceeding on the assumption that a huge gathering of the public may be expected. The ancient ceremony of formal admission to the City will, as usual, be carried out at Temple Bar. The question of route has not yet been finally disposed of, but the probability is that the return journey to the Palace will be by a different route so as to give all possible facilities to sightseers and it is even possible that with this object the royal progress may be somewhat extended.

The City of Westminster proposes to decorate certain of its streets on the occasion of the return of the King and Queen from India.

RECENT MARRIAGES.

Sir James Crichton-Browne, M. D., was married to Miss Audrey Emily Bulwer, eldest daughter of the late General Sir Edward Bulwer, on Jan. 16, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Square. Only a limited number of near relatives and friends were present.

Princess Christian was present on Jan. 17 at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at the marriage of Mr. Ronald Graham and the Hon. Sibyl Brodrick. Mr. Graham, who is the eldest son of Sir Henry Graham, is Adviser to the Minister of the Interior in Egypt, and Miss Brodrick, who was until recently a Maid of Honour to the Queen, is the second daughter of Viscount Midleton.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

The match between Guy's Hospital and Blackheath, at Honor Oak Park on Jan. 13, resulted in a victory for the former by 1 goal and 1 try

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty Jan. 13.

Royal Marines.

The undermentioned retired officer is removed from the Reserve of Officers, Royal Marines, on account of ill-health:—Capt W H M Smith R M L I Jan 11.

The undermentioned retired officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him while on the Active List:—Capt H C Atkinson, R M L I Jan 15.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed probationary Second Lieuts:—Mr E F Carter, Mr R A G Stewart, Mr A C St Clair-Morford, Mr J A Bath, Mr E J B Noyes, Mr H A C Webber, Mr H D Weir, T I Eastman, Mr G W Adair, Mr V C Brown, Mr H J Robb, Jan 1.

Capt H C Atkinson, R M L I is placed on the Retired the List at his own request, with a gratuity, under provisions of Order in council of Nov 29 1881 Jan 15.

Capt A W D Broughton, R M L I Supernumerary, is absorbed in the establishment, vice Atkinson retired Jan 15.

Admiralty, 16th January.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd Febeuary, 1870:—Lieutenant Gerald Edward Clifton Browne has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 11th January.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909:—Lieutenant Leslie Jennings Lucas Hammond has been placed on the Retired List Dated 15th January, Clerk John McLeod More has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 10th January.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve:—Sub Lieutenant James Whitehill Ross has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 16th November.

Royal Noval Volutеer Reserve.

Surgeon Frank Wybourn Smith to be Staff Surgeon. Dated 15th January.

Admiralty, 18th January.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd Febraary 1870—Lieutenant Alister William McDonald has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 2nd January.

War Office, 19th January.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments have been made in India:—Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Henry D'U Keary, C B. D S O, Indian Army, Aide-de-Camp to The King, from a Colonel on the Staff, to be a Brigade Commander, and to retain his temporary rank while so employed, vice Major-General C G M Fasken, C B, Indian Army. Dated 14th November.

To command the Artillery of a Division, and to be granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed:—Colonel Charles T Robinson from an Assistant Adjutant-General. Dated 11th October.

Colonel Frank E. Johnson, D.S.O., from an Assistant Quartermaster-General. Dated 13th October.

Colonel Cecil Hill, from the Half-pay List, to be a Chief Engineer. Dated 1st January. Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh B Williams, D S O, from the Half-pay List, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, vice Major A Symons, 13th Hussars, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 3rd January, Captain Francis D Logan, Royal Artillery, from a Staff Captain, to be a Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, vice Major A. H S Martin, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment,) whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 14th January.

Major John B. Wroughton, The Royal Sussex Regiment, to be a Staff Captain, vice Captain F. D. Logan, Royal Artillery. Dated 14th January.

Major Henry J. A. Banks, D S O an Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Director at the War Office, vice Major F. L. Galloway, Royal Artillery, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 23rd December.

Major Travers E. Clarke, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Jeudwine, appointed a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the Staff College. Dated 1st January.

Captain Robert Hutchison, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Captain P Howell, Queen's Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's) who has been transferred to the Staff College. Dated 3rd January.

Establishments.

Royal Military Academy, The undermentioned appointments have been made. Dated 1st January. Captain Arthur G Leech, Royal Artillery, an Officer of a Company, Class A, to be a Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Major H G Lloyd, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Captain Ivor W. Watson, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), from the Royal Military College to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets (Class A.), vice Captain A G Leech.

School of Musketry, Captain Fergus E Adams, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers, to be an Assistant Instructor, vice Captain B M Lockock, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 28th December.

Royal Army Medical College, Major Harold B Fawcus, M B, Royal Army Medical Corps to be an Assistant Professor, vice Major C. F. Wanhill, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st Janusry.

Cavalry.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Captain Edward F. W. Lascelles is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 19th December.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, Captain Hugh T W Wyllie retires on retired pay. Dated 20th January.

1st (Royal) Dragoons, Captain Henry McL Lambert resigns his commission. Dated 20th January.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Captain Adam R Steele is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry. Dated 2nd January.

14th (King's) Hussars, Second Lieutenant Albert V Pope to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th November.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, Major William J R Wingfield retires on retired pay. Dated 20th January.

Captain Alfred W Parsons to be Major. Dated 20th January.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Archibald A Montegomery is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 10th January.

Supernumerary Major Wilfrid Ellershaw is restored to the establishment. Dated 13th January.

Captain Robert A McClymont is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 21st December.

Supernumerary Captain Arthur A S Younger is restored to the establishment. Dated 7th January.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 1st November, Greville H R Blount, Eustace J Jarvis-Smith.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded:—Daniel G. Conner, for service with the Air Battalion, Royal Engineers. Dated 6th December. Charles E. Boyce, for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 17th December, Samuel R Radcliffe, for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 2nd January. Captain Horace A W Webber to be Adjutant. Dated 11th December. Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William J Cooper is placed on retired pay. Dated 8th January. The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 23rd December, 1911:—Gerald Henry Broadhurst, David Thomson, Patrick Seton Fraser-Tytler, Francis Barry, James Lewis Pugh Macnair, William George Harriott, Henry Murdoch Bryans, Thomas Gerard Du Buisson, Roderick Macleod, Robert Francis Thornhagh Foljambe, Aymer Maxwell, Neville William Wells-Cole, Alastair Roderick Macleod, Charles Ion McKay, Hew Ross Kilner, Edward Hamilton Mann, Antony Chaworth-Musters, William Swinton, Granville Henry Johnstone, Reginald Collas Beazley Stillman, Thurgar Rolland Anderson, Francis Henry Norman Davidson, Augustus Cameron Hancocks, John Hugh Keane Richardson, Robert Staveley, Rowland Henry Towell, George Aubrey Kennedy Lawrence, John Bell Hollway, Keith Frederick William Dunn, and Herman Tisnall Harrison.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Chamier, C.M.G., on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 11th January The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—William J Napier, vice C J Perceval, D S O, seconded. Dated 21st December, Frederick G Maunsell, vice G D Chamier, C M G. Dated 11th January. The undermentioned Captains are seconded:—Robert L D Whitefield, for service with the Army Ordnance Department. Dated 11th December. Harold St J Cruickshank, for service on Staff Dated 1st January.

George E Garnett, for service on the Staff. Dated 1st January. Supernumerary Captain Charles J Tanner is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st January.

Lieutenant Rolf R Gunter resigns his commission. Dated 20th January.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded for service as Adjutants of Territorial Artillery:—Arthur E C Barney. Dated 14th December, William H Barker. Dated 16th December.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded whilst attending the Ordnance Course. Dated 1st January, Robert V Douglas, John F King and Vyvian Drake-Brockman. Supernumerary Lieutenant Glyan Grylls is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st January, Second Lieutenant William R V Warren is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps. Dated 2nd January.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 23rd December:—Leonard Arthur Hawes, Maurice Andrew Brackenreed Johnston, John Valentine Steel, Reginald Lionel Otho Carew, Wilfrid Gladstone Holmes, Villiers Gordon Smyth, Leslie Rawdon Stansfeld, Benjamin John Meadows Sanders, Duncan Alastair Campbell, Edward Claud Scott Martin Nepean Traill Gubbins, Lewis Dowrish Joll, Sterling Charles Tomlinson, Dermot Roberts Hanlon, Launcelot Pritzler Goldney, Eric David Milligan, George Lewis Stanley Smith, John Cecil Bawtree Hawkins, Joseph Gabbett Maunsell Butterworth Cooke, Edward Nottidge, Louis Noel Francis Brown, Edward Jeffery Williams, Francis, Leyland Lyster Fyler Roupell, and Cedric de Courcy Hamilton.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Godby, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 18th January.

Major Charles H Hoycook to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C Godby. Dated 18th January.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 23rd December, William Edward Euler and Leslie Cartwright Reid. John Wilfrid Douglas Mallious, Richard Alston Hale Lewin, Francis Greville Drew, Hugh William Roberts Hamilton, Arthur William Grylls Watson Anthony Hardinge Burton Papillon, Robinson Elsdale, Henry Moubray Cadell, Charles Joseph Edwards Greenwood, Maurice Alexander Ross Geraldine Fitzmaurice, Eric Harman, Alec Bryan Matthews, Henry Nigel Kermack, Aeneas Francis Quinton Perkins, Edgar James Bernard Buchanan, Douglas Roaald St. John Joseph ffrench-Mullen, Kenneth Bredin Shakespear Crawford.

Cyril Gordon Martin.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant Geoffrey A. Campbell to be Adjutant. Dated 15th January.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Second Lieutenant John D Mackworth to be Lieutenant Dated 6th December.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) Captain Harold D Collison-Morley is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 15th December.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 21st October, Herbert W. Green, and to remain seconded, Lancelot H. Soames, and to remain seconded.

Francis C R Studd, and to remain seconded, Lawrence Fort.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Captain Walter C Wright is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 10th December.

Supernemerary Captain Edward E Williams, D S O, is restored to the establishment. Dated 10th December.

Second Lieutenant Ernest H Baxter to be Lieutenant, Dated 1st October.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Lieutenant Philip A Tillard resigns his commission. Dated 20th January.

The Norfolk Regiment, Captain Francis R Day is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 10th December.

Supernumerary Captain Charles G Wickham D S O, is restored to the establishment. Dated 10th December.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Bertie J Thruston to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th November.

The Devonshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Sidney C Nation to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th December.

The Suffolk Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Montague, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 7th January.

Major William B. Wallace to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E Montagu. Dated 7th January.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Ben N Dalton is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps. Dated 2nd January.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 23rd November:—Codrington H R Crawshay. Henry J Phillip, an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 14th November. Frederic E Soames, Hedley H Davis.

The South Wales Borderers, Supernumerary Captain Charles W Pearless is restored to the establishment. Dated 4th January.

Lieutenant Edward S Hacker is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps. Dated 2nd January.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Captain Godfrey R V Steward is seconded whilst studing the Chinese language. Dated 1st November.

The Gloucestershire Regiment. Supernumerary Captain Thomas W T Isaac is restored to the establishment. Dated 10th December.

Second Lieutenant John A L Caunter to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th December.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Major Arthur G Crosse retires on retired pay. Dated 20th January.

The Royal Sessex Regiment, Lieutenant the Honourable Herbert L Pelham to be Adjutant. Dated 18th December.

The Hampshire Regiment, Captain Harold W Savage retires on retired pay. Dated 20th January.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Lieutenant Emerson C Pinder is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps. Dated 4th January.

The Welsh Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenant.

Hilary G. Evan-Jones. Dated 20th November, Benjamin T. Phillips. Dated 23rd November.

The Essex Regiment, Second Lieutenant Kenneth Markham-Rose to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th November.

Corporal Patric Frederick Irving Graham, from The Worcestershire Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 20th January.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Captain Alfred Burrows to be Major. Dated 16th December.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Herbert D Parkin is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps. Dated 2nd January.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Theodore Crean is restored to the establishment. Dated 2nd January.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Captain Harbert E. Large to be Adjutant. Dated 28th November.

Lieutenant Cecil H. Marks resigns his commission. Dated 20th January.

The undermentioned Seperaumerary Captains are restored to the establishment:—George M Lindsay. Dated 15th December, John B Jenkinson. Dated 22nd December, Edward P A Riddell. Dated 1st January, Henry R Stergis. Dated 1st January, Captain John E V Isaac resigns his commission. Dated 20th January, Lieutenant Robert Pigot to be Captain Dated 23rd December. The West India Regiment, Lieutenant Ernest R Macpherson, from the Highland Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant. Dated 20 January.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant Everard H Trousdale, to be Captain under the provision of Article 30, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 8th January.

The undermentioned officers are transferred, on probation, as Second Lieutenants. Dated 2nd October, Lieutenant Edward S C Grune, The Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Herbert D Parkin, The Northamptonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Ben N Dalton, The Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Edward S Hacker, The South Wales Borderers, Lieutenant Emerson C Pinder, The Dorsetshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant William R V Warren, Royal Regiment of Artillery, Second Lieutenant Arthur J. Clifton, The Durham Light Infantry.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C Reilly is restored to the establishment vice H. C. Thurston, C. M G, Supernumerary. Dated 20th December.

Major Arthur E Thorp retires receiving a gratuity. Dated 20th January.

Captain Herbert O M Beadnell, from the Half-pay List, restored to the establisment. Dated 17th January.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 20th January:—Noel Hyde Edwards Arthur Henry Crowsher, James Richard Haig Anderson, Christopher John Radcliffe Turner, Reginald Alfred Carr-White, John Herbert Livingston Hindmarsh, Frank Seamander Clarke, Cubitt Archer Grant Rundle, Patrick Grant, Francis Edward Boisnion Guise, Thomas Malcolm Dickinson. Frederick Sinclair Poynder, Raleigh Barton Brown. Howel Stephen Bulkley, Eric Hubert Gray, William St. John Carpendale, James Hubert Williams, Arthur Emlyn Clarke, Rayner Oswald Bradley, Geoffry Allen Percival Scoones, Kenneth Llewellyn Fasken, Derrick Fitzgerald Massy, Arthur Herbert Fountains Hogge, Herbert James Moran, Henry William Luttman Johnson, Archibald Douglas McRae, John Cayley Hutchinson, James Bruce Scott, Harrison Rolfe Candy, Wilton De Lacy Parsy, Neville Stanley De Brath, Edric Walter Brett, Ernest Elliott Kennedy, George Gordon Rogers,

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses resign their appointment:—Miss Mary E. Brewer. Dated 8th January, Miss Elizabeth E. Hopcraft. Dated 9th January.

Army Ordnance Department.

Major Henry J A Banks, D S O, Ordnance Officer 3rd Class, is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 23rd December, Major William G Lyddon, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer 4th Class, to be an Ordnance Officer 3rd Class. Dated 23rd December.

Captain Robert Langton Digby Whitfield; Royal Artillery, to be an Ordnance Officer 4th Class. Dated 11th December.

Army Pay Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel George R. B. Patten, Staff Paymaster, retires on retired Pay. Dated 20th January.

The undermentioned Staff Serjeant Majors from the Army Pay Corps to be Assistant Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 20th January, Edward Codyre, and Alfred Whittle.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels:—Brevet Colonel Henry E. F. Goold-Adams, C. M. G., a Member of the Ordnance Committee. Dated 17th July, Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Chamier, C. M. G. Dated 19th July, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Godby. Dated 19th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel John S. M. Lenox Conyngham, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 20th January.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Frederick Walker, Guards Depot, is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 13th January.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—John Gillman, Royal Army Medical Corps. Dated 11th January. Thomas Francis Cope, Royal Army Medical Corps. Dated 11th January. George B. Dyson, The Essex Regiment. Dated 15th January. Tunku Abdul Hamid Yusuf of Kedah is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army. Dated 20th January.

General Reserve of Officers.

Major Arthur Nelson is retained until he attains the age of 55 years, at his own request.

The undermentioned Captains, having attained the age limit laid down in Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909, cease to belong to the Reserve of Officers:—L A Williams. Dated 29th December, Harold C S Thompson. Dated 6th January. Captain and Honorary Major Robert Walter Purvis, late 3rd Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, to be Captain. Dated 20th January. Second Lieutenant Bertram W D Brooke resigns his commission. Dated 20th January. Cecil Hoffaung Marks, late Lieutenant, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment, to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th January.

Army Motor Reserve.

Captain Walter G. Windham resigns his commission. Dated 20th January.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EVENING GOWNS OF DISTINCTION.

A recently devised gown shown here has that cachet which makes one wonder, when one sees it on, that such great distinction should go with such great simplicity. It is built of black satin charmeuse with a crepe effect; veiled in jetted net swathed across the right shoulder, forming a long train at the back. The tunic is finished with plisse chiffon edged with heavy jet insertion, brightened at intervals with groups of diamantes which outline the bodice and left shoulder which, like the left sleeve, is composed of fleshpink chiffon.

THE ECCENTRIC SHOULDER.

A day or two ago people talked of the eccentric shoulder which was having a certain vogue in Paris, and in particular of a gown one shoulder of which was covered by means of a toga effect in a different colour of the same material. The effect of the chiffon contrast is, however, much more elegant and far less daring. The contrasting shoulder is one of the most difficult feats which the artistes of the Rue de la Paix have ever set themselves to accomplish, and their success has been greatest when they used chiffon and lace net or lace with a chiffon foundation for their medium of contrast. In frocks for outdoor wear the eccentric shoulder has not made its appearance, though it has had a small vogue in the afternoon gown. But for the evening, when artificial lights encourage the bizarre, it is used with discretion, a smart change on the obvious and the conventional.

NEURASTHENIA.

Mr. Plowden recently, in this court, declared that a "violent, excitable, hysterical women" was a product of the day. Unfortunately, this cannot altogether be denied. The extraordinary strain and noise of every-day life have caused a considerable increase in neurasthenia, which to-day is even more prevalent than appendicitis was six or seven years ago. Neurasthenia is the disease which brings most women patients into the consulting-rooms of the Hanley-street specialist. One of the principal symptoms of this depressing complaint is mental disturbance, consisting in a continual analysis of sensations and in the necessity for talking them over and making them known. When such neurotics visit a medical adviser they nearly always arrive with a carefully drawn up list of sensations, which they desire to read out. Neurasthenia, though a fashionable complaint, is not confined to fashionable people; it is, we are told, often found in those whose bad education and lack of mental activity do not allow them to take an interest in anything. The usual causes, however, are strong emotion and brain fag, vexations, deception, living in obscurity and sad, depressing surroundings, abuse of caffeine, tea, and tobacco-poisoning, dyspepsia, eyestrain, and a few others.

METHODS OF CURE.

The cure of neurasthenia takes various forms, according to the predisposing cause, those recommended being rest, diet, massage, electrical treatment, physical methods, sanatoria, hypnotism, and suggestion. Diet enters largely into many of the treatments, particularly where neurasthenia is the result of over-strain, and there has been neglect of regular meals and digestion has become defective. Order and system in the regulation of one's day have much to say to the prevention of neurasthenia, as has also a good groundwork of that philosophy which teaches that worries and emotions are transient, and, if ignored, will pass away.

Gratifying Results
whether in cakes, scones, fancy tea bread, tarts, plain pie-crust or suet puddings—are readily obtained, even by beginners, who bake at home with
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder.
Use one part to eight of ordinary flour, mixed dry.

STERLING SILVER
NOVELTIES.

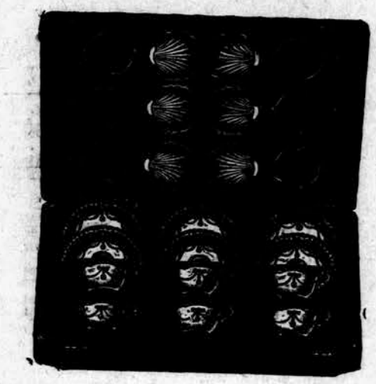
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¾ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.


Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 Rin. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 3-4. Cash Rs. 3-0. 6 6-8 in. Rs. 22. Rs 19-8 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

THE OLD LAMP BRAND
CLUB BLEND WHISKY
ONLY RS. 2-12 BUT WORTH RS. 3-4 PER BOTTLE

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief in the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines mentioned below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic. Elephantiasis and all sorts of tumours and enlarged glands are cured by an infallible harmless and wonderful combination of 16 vegetable drugs and 108 herbs. Price Rs. 11-8 per bottle.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all internal and external diseases of the rectum, which cause much irritation, itching and pain, are perfectly cured, without the imposition or interference to ordinary occupation. Price Rs. 7-8 per bottle.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The excessive accumulation of fat in the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, face, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent shortness of breath, depression, &c. The general health is not disturbed nor is any such condition of body very objectionable. They can be easily cured and soon experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism of Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate blood diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Price Rs. 11-8 per bottle—and sometimes one bottle is sufficient.

DIABETES.—Is cured in Mellow—and sometimes one bottle is sufficient.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh glands in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective inhalation.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCE AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil to last 30 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Fistula, Fissure, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 7-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Sniffing powder for 15 days, Rs. 6-4.

For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEUCORRHŒA—Blant and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment (for 15 days, Rs. 10-4.

ELEPHANTIASIS and other diseases of the feet, swelling of legs and hands, causing pain, itchings, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 15-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Sleeping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Pressure, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-4.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Headaches, Dizziness, after-effects and worry of last and other mental disease, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPETHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, inflammatory or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, impaired hearing pains, shortness of sight, &c., are successfully cured are relieved by harmless applications and such neither hurt nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or ointment for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Special MEDICINAL BATH for the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured. GREAT RESTORATIVE POWERS and MANHOOD restored to the impotent and those of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil for the above and for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Abnormalities, Premature, Irregular, Scanty, Profuse, Painful, Obstructed, Discontinued, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Displacement, Change of Life Disease and other female complaints are speedily cured without any chance of failure. Pills or Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY, sudden and protracted COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills Rs. 7-12 per 15 days, Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Parcel.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age, sex and the duration of the cause for my guidance.

In addition to the above-mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different virtues for 7 complaints mentioned above and also for severe, rather complicated, the proper and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the cause for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Bombay, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus Byculla Bridge, Parel Road, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicines cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 15 years and my wife from the malady thereupon of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) K. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th Feeruary 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Parel

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great many from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 15 years and tried many a doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you many friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BHARATI Government, Telegraphs,
8th September, 1909.

The Bombay Gazette
PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.
Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

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A Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, FEB. 1.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 11-16	unchgd	
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1-2	unchgd	
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	94	unchgd	
do. Govt. Securities...	64 3-8	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	26 7-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	26 13-16	1-8	
do. in New York ...	58 1-2	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25 25	1-2	
do. at Berlin...	20·51 1-2	unchgd	
do. at New York...	4·87 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since 21st Sept	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 7-16	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-4	1-16	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8	unchgd	
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 5-8	unchgd	

Bar Gold per oz. ...77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—China buying.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 60,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.
Transfers on Bombay ...Rs. 9,50,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.
Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—
Total Bullions ...£38,300,000 Inc. £ 300,000
Public Deposits ...£18,000,000 Dec. £1,760,000
Other Deposits ...£41,400,000 Inc. £2,200,000
Government Securities £15,300,000 Unchanged
Other Securities ...£33,600,000 Inc. £ 600,000
Notes and Gold ...£28,500,000 Dec. £ 200,000
The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Good business.
Futures ... Firm.
Manchester Steady with a moderate demand.
Total Sales ... 14,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,000 „
Imports ... 9,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 5·60 +·03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.	June-July.
5·43 +·08	5·45 +·08	5·47 +·08	5·48 +·07	5·49 +·08
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·48 +·06	5·46 +·05	5·44 +·06	5·42 new position.	

New York official noon call March 9·58; May 9·74.
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9·89; May 9·98.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 66,000
Receipts at „ last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... 11,000
Exports to Continent ... 6,000
Spot Cotton— ... 9·90+20

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·62 +16
Futures—Month of May 9·78+16
} Advanced on firm southern spot market and on improved demand and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 9 7-8+1-8
Futures month of Mar. ... 10·03+24
Futures month of May ... 10·09+21
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady
Additional Cotton Quotations unchanged.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ...38 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... ...38 2-4—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...37 3-4 unchgd
Do Months—Jan.—London—Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...37 2-8—1-8—Sellers.
Do. Month—Jan.-Feb.—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.
Do. Months—Feb—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ...37 1-4—1-8
Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...50 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Havre-Antwerp.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 53 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...45 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...67 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...66—1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-14-0—0-0-6 Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ...14 1-4 + 1-8
RUBBER—
Pure Rubber ... ...4-7—1-4 Feb.-Mar.—Sellers, Quiet
METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 72+1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6 1-2
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 4 7-8—5-16
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...12-9 Value.
ARRIVALS—
"Westburn"
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Slow demand, little done.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 1-2+2
Months of Shipments ... Feb.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Moderate business at better rates.
B A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...19-9—2 1-4
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Further decline.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16 6 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value
Tone—steady.
Java Sugar—Firm—Moderate business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [2ND FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
8 Boxes Gold Bars	4,80,000	London	Chartered Bank
55 „ Sovs & half sovs	1,25,000	do	do
1 „ „ „	37,500	do	do
1 „ Gold Bars	76,800	do	Indian Specie Bank
20 „ „ „	12,48,000	do	National Bank
Sovs & half Sovs	15,000	do	do
2 „ „ „	67,500	do	Hongkong Bank
Gold Bars ...	76,800	do	do
4 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs...	3,00,000	do	Eastern Bank
10 „ „ „	7,50,000	Port Said	National Bank
45 „ „ „	33,75,000	London	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 31st Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	23	33,295
B B and C I Railway ...	31	36,072

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. to 5-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and few Private Bills offering. far Eastern rates are steadier.
We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France ...172
Do. do Marks ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...142 3-4
Shanghai „ ...192 3-4
Japan „ ...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 95 5-8 for Cash and 95 13-16 for the Settlement and has improved during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.
We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 95 13 0
Settlement ... ... „ 96 0 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 26 7-8 and 1-8 higher for delivery in two months at 26 13-16. New York was 1-4 up at 58 1-2. The local market opened firmer and closes as under. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 24 0 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... „ 67 10 0
„ 1st Settlement ... „ 67 10 0
„ 2nd Settlement ... „ 67 14 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 140 lakhs, 4.60 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s 4 3-32d and 135.40 lakhs T.T. at 1s 4 1-8d tenderers receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 230 lakhs, and for next week 140 lakhs Council bills are again offered.

The steamer which left London on the 12th January and comes with the mail of the 19th January brings £140,000 bar gold £120,000 silver and £310,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—
Calcutta ... ...Rs. 7,70,000
Bombay ... ... „ 1,30,000
Madras ... ... „ 2,00,000
Total... ... „ 11,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 19th January and comes with the mail of the 26th January brings £190,000 bar gold, £340,000 silver and £410,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—
Calcutta ... ...Rs. 72,50,000
Bombay ... ... „ 7,90,000
Madras ... ... „ Nil
Total... ... „ 80,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 26th January and comes with the mail of the 2nd February brings £210,000 bar gold £100,000 silver and £260,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills :
Calcutta ... ...Rs. 3,10,000
Bombay ... ... „ 1,50,000
Madras ... ... „ 60,000
Total... ... „ 5,20,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
LIABILITIES—	Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits	14,17,000	......
Other Deposits............	......	13,36,000
Sundries	......	2,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	56,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	unchgd	......
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	18,27,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	12,24,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	7,29,000	......
Bullion	2,43,000	......
Balance with other Banks.	2,000	......
Sundries........................	......	35,000
Cash	......	39,58,000

COTTON STATISTIC.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	118,744	77,131	+ 41,613
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb.	910,937	1,035,379	—124,442
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	13,550	58,645	— 45,085
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	12,521	27,688	—15,167
Total...	26,081	85,333	—60,252
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb.			
Europe ...	69,100	339,394	— 270,294
China ...	2,880	3,511	— 631
Japan ...	242,755	227,599	+ 13,156
Coast Ports ...	12,446	13,885	— 1,429
Total...	327,181	586,389	— 259,208
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ..	1,393	12,742	— 11,349
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	32,495	9,873	+ 22,622

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 25th November, 1911, 7,038 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 18th Nov. 1911—10,505 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	20,146	148,019	243,702
Central India... ...	8,310	36,139	53,676
Barsee and Nagur ...	5,044	31,682	52,097
Berar	33,366	228,277	185,996
Central Provinces ...	24,181	198,597	74,742
Total Oomras ...	91,047	642,714	610,213
Dholleras	764	8,318	52,753
Broach	10,413	57,389	743
Compta and Dharwar.	1,391	15,065	26,171
Westerns	733	7,312	3,452
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces) ...	5,499	69,935	267,538
Bengals. (Rajputana)	2,399	12,416	38,740
Sind	2,120	35,848	34,618
Persian	...	1,263	316
American	4,328	52,690	120
Egyptian	47	474	707
Other sorts	...	8,103	8
Total ...	118,744	910,937	1,035,379

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec., 1911	910,937
	1,210,937
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec, 1911	327,181
	883,756
Afloat	35,888
	847,868
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	366,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 29th Dec., 1911 ...	481,868
Difference since last week	+ 61,436

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
During the past week, fluctuations in the Home markets have been narrow until to-day and there was little change to report. The trade demand has been good, and spot sales in Liverpool have been fairly large. Reports from Manchester are encouraging, and while present conditions continue there seems little prospect of a decline in values of the raw material. We look for steady market with if anything, an improving tendency. At the close the Home markets are firm and prices have advanced all round.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

	Last week	This week	Differences.
New York—			
Futures Mar. ...	9·43	9·62	+·19
„ May ...	9·60	9·78	+·18
Spot ...	9·65	9·90	+·25
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar ...	9·76	10·03	+·27
„ May ...	9·84	10·09	+·25
Spot ...	9 11-16	9 7-8	+ 3-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Feb.-Mar ..	5·29	5·43	+·14
„ June-July...	5·38	5·48	+·10
Spot ...	5·50	5·60	+·10

At the commencement of the week there was a tendency to advance prices in the local market, speculators having come out as buyers of good Broach. On Monday the rate touched Rs. 271 1-2, but later on there was an easier feeling and with little business doing the price declined to Rs. 265. Exporters did not follow the rise, and were more or less looking on. To-day, the better advices from Home have again steadied the market and good Broach opens at Rs. 268. Prices for other descriptions have followed the fluctuations in Broach, but business has been slack the last few days.

For ready cotton the demand has been only moderate and the enquiry has run principally on the best lots of Oomras styles, while lower grades and black leaf cotton have been neglected. Prices are easier on the whole, but high-class red-leaf cotton has kept fairly steady. Receipts into Bombay have been large and are now only 124,000 bales behind last year's figures at the same time, but in this is included 53,000 bales of American cotton imported to date.

Serious complaints continue from up-country regarding congestion of stocks of cotton at Railway stations owing to insufficiency of waggons to meet the traffic. The cotton crop in the Berars and Central Provinces is no doubt a large one, but there is a corresponding decrease in other districts ; and it is difficult to understand the continued apathy of the Railways in dealing with a situation which requires prompt and vigorous action, and which should have been remedied long ere this. The famine in Kathiawar and Guzerat was known of months ago, and adequate means of dealing with the increased traffic owing to famine should have been arranged.

LATER.
The market to-day has kept very steady though the enquiry for forward delivery has been small and closes firmer. Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	273	March
Good M G Broach	„	270	„
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	„	268	„
Fine M G Nagpur	„	266	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	„	262	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	„	259	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„	248	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	239	„
Fine M G Bengal	„	252	„
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„	235	„

FREIGHTS.

The following business has been put through during the week ending to-day :—

HAMBURG.—Hansa Line 250 tons for February, seeds cotton at 22s.

DUNKIRK.—3,000 tons for February, light seeds at 18s. 6d., poppy at 19s. 6d. and seeds cotton at 20s. 6d. For March 750 tons light seeds at 18s. 6d. and seeds cotton at 20s. 6lbs. For April and May, 500 tons each month, at 18s. 6d. light seeds and 20s. seeds cotton.

GENOA.—1,800 tons for February at 18s. 6d. light seeds, 19s. 6d. poppy and 20s. 6d. seeds cotton. For March 4,000 tons, seeds at 20s., and cotton at 20s. 6d.

ANTWERP:—Relets for about 3,000 tons February shipment were done at from 15s. 9d. down to 14s. 9d. About 11,000 tons manganese ore was booked as follows;—950 tons ready shipment at 18s. 9d.; 1,500 tons at 17s.; 1,000 tons each month July-August and September at 17s. 9d. for Antwerp, option Dunkirk at 18s. 9d.; 1,000 each month July to December by the B. I. Coy. at 17s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL-MARSEILLES.—Anchor Line 600 tons light seeds at 22s. 6d. and seeds at 22s. 6d. February shipment.

LONDON:—1,500 tons light seeds for February at 18s. 6d. The market closes easier ; rates unchanged.

FIXTURES:—S. S. "Monsuri" was chartered for a lump sum for the round voyage, Home and out, February loading.

S. S. "Athenic" for Antwerp and Hall at 26s 1st and 15th February.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
There has been a drop in prices all round owing to easier markets at Home. Though the strike in Argentine is not settled yet, conditions are better for a Settlement in the near future, and on the resumption of business there we are likely to see a further decline. Crop prospects in India are so far favourable, though the crop is not yet made and has still a critical period to go through. The market closes quiet as under.
We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 12-4-0 Nominal.
Apl.-May ... ... „ 11-9-9 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The tone of the market is easier and prices have given away. Crop prospects are, so far, good.
We quote ;—
Brown Delhi Ap-May... Rs. 7 15 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 8 5 0 „

WHEAT :—
We have had a steady market during the past week and a fair amount of business has been done. At the close the tone of the market is rather easier.
We quote :—
White Pissi 85 per cent... Rs. 5 2 6 R.T.
„ Delhi Apl-May „ 5 5 0 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
The market has been quiet but steady during the week and closes with a firmer tone.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c.... Rs. 56 8 0
Red Jubbulpore ... „ 52 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... „ 58 8 0
Black Kutni ... „ 46 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
The market is easier.
We Quote :—
April-May ... ... „ 11 2 0 R.T.

GROUNDNUTS :—
Market firm, fair enquiry.
We quote :—
Bold ... ...Rs. 42 4 0

CASTORSEED :—
Market quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ... ... „ 7 2 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Market quiet. Moderate business.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 25 12 0

MOWRASEED :—
The market is easier.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 6 14 6 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	118,744 bales
Wheat	122,958 cwts.
Linseed	5,362 „
Rapeseed	8,405 „
Gingellyseed	65,097 „
Poppyseed	216
Groundnuts	69,659 „
Castorseed	43,558 „
Rice	186,971 „
Myrabollams	28,846 „
Cottonseed	179,014 „
Mowraseed	216 „
Gram	38,984 „
Joowar	10,467 „
Maize	18,946 „

LOCAL YARNS.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS.—There is a moderate demand and prices are firm.

WHITE GOODS.—The market continues quiet, but prices are steady. Home prices are hardening and deliveries offering are becoming distant.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The demand is very moderate though prices are keeping firm. Forward business is being done freely, as buyers see very little chance of easier prices.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market continues quiet and the demand very moderate. Some business is being done for the distant deliveries offering.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market remains quiet. Home prices are steadily advancing and shipments quoted are very distant.

DHOOTIES.—The market continues quiet, and the demand is poor. Although some business is being done, the prices realized here are very poor.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal.—The Home market shows a decline of 20s. per ton and the latest quotation for copper is £73'5. There is nothing doing to arrive here.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 9 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2 15 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 4 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ...	3 14 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.........	......
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 0 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 10 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2 15 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 9 0
Anchor Tins per pair	4 0 0
Shell 150° in Cases per case	5 4 0
Anchor cases per case	4 6 0

		Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	„ 6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	„ 5 12 2
Chester Brand ...... 75°	Abel A'can	„ 4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	„ 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	„ 4 4 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	„ 4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		„ 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		per 8 Impl. gallons „ 3 4 0
Camel Brand in tins 125°		per 2 tins. „ 3 14 0

Strong with upward tendency.

SHARES.

The market has continued quiet with few transactions and hence prices have not fluctuated in many cases. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,762 1-2; Bank of India's at Rs. 66 1-2 C. D. Indian Specie at Rs. 52 C.-D. Bombay Merchants Bank at Rs. 9 1-2 X. D. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton are at and about Rs. 140 ; New Berars at Rs. 545. New Mofussils are steady at Rs. 790. In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad advance have changed hands at Rs. 597 1-2; Bombay Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 415 ; Bombay United have advanced to Rs. 450; Central Indias have advanced to Rs. 1,925; Colaba Land and Mill Company at Rs. 1,245 ; Connoughts have changed hands at Rs. 222 1-2; Crescents are quiet at Rs. 80 ; Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 412 1-2 ; Empress have changed hands at Rs. 220 ; Edward Sassoon mill shares are quiet at Rs. 200 ; Fazulbhais are steady at Rs. 270 ; Finlays at Rs. 282 1-2 ; Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 730 ; Luxmi Cotton are quiet at Rs. 1,400 ; Maneckji Petits have kept unchanged at and about Rs. 2,635 ; Morarji Goculdas mill shares are steady at Rs. 2,775 ; New Great Eastern mill Shares are unchanged at Rs. 195 ; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 815 ; Phoenix are quiet at Rs. 101 1-4 ; Standards have declined to Rs. 1,122 1-2 ; Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1,265. In Miscellenous Companies Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 92; Bamankuas have been put through at Rs. 8 1-2 ; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are at and about Rs. 562 1-2 X. D. The Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 148 1-2 and Preference Shares are unchanged at Rs. 177 C. D. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 277 1-2 and Preference Shares are steady at Rs. 285 ; Central India Mining Company shares are steady at Rs. 33 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are unchanged at Rs. 742 1-2 ; a big lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 17 ; The Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 72 ; Preference shares to Rs. 166 and deferred shares to 133. In Railway companies Ahmedabad Prantej Old Issue are quiet at Rs. 652 1-2 ; Tapti Valley Railway shares have advanced to Rs. 520 ; Ahmedabad Dholkas are steady at Rs. 124 ; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 126, Central Provinces are quiet at Rs. 37 and Gujerat Railways have changed hands at Rs. 59 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations ? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p.c.	335
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	100	14 p.c.	
Ld.	500	500	18 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	100	50	6 „	1762½
Bank of India	500	500	14 „	66½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1690
Bank of Madras	100	100	7 „	1600
Bank of Burmah	100		6 „	10
Bank of Rangoon	100	50	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	50	10	5 „	67
Credit Bank of India Ld...	25	12½	12 p.c.	10
National Bank of India...	100	100	9	570
Punjab National Bank...	50	30	8	126
People's Bank of India...	100	50	7	30
Specie Bank				52
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9½ x d
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.........	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£10	£4	...	80
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$125	$125	£2	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi).........	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	40
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City.........	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230
Godavery Valley.........	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	595
Hindustan P. and M. ...	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva.........	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	285
New East India	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	790
New Berar.........	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	745
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany.........	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	625
Surat City	200	200	20	245½
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	642½
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr.10	597½
Alliance	1000	1000	...	65
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	46	415
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	580
Bombay United.........	250	250	Nil	450
Century	100	100	3	255
Central India	500	500	70	1925
China	1000	1000	...	700
Ohho Silk	500	500	20	440
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1245
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	506½
Connaught	300	300	...	222½
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	545
Crescent	100	100	4	80
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1010
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	412½
Emperor Edward.........	500	500	10	550
Empress	500	500	...	220
Edward Sassoon Mill......	200	200	nil	200
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	270
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1850
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	282½
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr.20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	545
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton.........	500	500	...	105
Indian Mfg.........	1000	1000	...	330
Indo-China Mfg.........	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	280
Jamshed Mfg.........	250	250	5	167½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	400
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	230½
Khandesh	1000	610	25	770
Khatow Makonjee.........	1000	1000	45	960
Kohinoor	500	500	15	732½
Leopold	100	100	...	68
Lakshmi Cotton.........	1000	1000	yr.100	1400
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2350
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	30	2635
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2775
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	195
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	815
Phoenix	100	100	6	100
Presidency	1000	1000	...	360
Queen	1000	1000	nil	150
Ripon	1000	1000	...	500
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	800
Sassoon Silk.........	500	500	yr. 35	515
Sholapur.........	1000	1000	125	4200
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	112½
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1122½
Sun	250	250	nil	95
Swan	250	250	10	237½
Swadesh	500	500	25	1275
Textile	500	500	20	980
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	470
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	640
Western India	1000	1000	25	450

MSCELLANEOUS COMPANES

Alcok Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	232½
All India Ut. Co. Ld.......	100	20	5 „	13½
Bamankua	10	10	...	8½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	92
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	50
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	562½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	Nil.	148
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	177
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	960
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O	250	250	7-8	277½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	285
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3½	33
Delhi Flour.........	200	200	10	125
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kemp and Co.	200	175	12½ „	175
Karao Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	105
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	75 cd
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	20 p.c.	300
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	10 p.c.	36
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	742½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	100
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	25	8½	...	72
Do. D.	30	30	...	133
Do. P.	150	130	...	166
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	230
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	57
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	495

RALWAY COMPANES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	652½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	126
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	135
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	133
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	00	500	4½ „	520
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	124
Central Provinces	25		4 „	37
Guzrat Railway	25		4 „	59½

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia s—210 cwts gum, G Sajpal; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 125 bales wool, W & A Graham and Co; 10 bales wool, S Bhajraj, 60 bales wool, D Kaondanmul; 3 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 2,000 cwts wheat, 8,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co; 35 cwts chutney, Framjee Nowrojee ; 90 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 6.060 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 20 bales wool, M Nandlal; 28 bales wool, the Bombay and Co.

FOR LONDON.
China s—500 bales hemp, J N Kapadia.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Smazi s—1,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis .

FOR HULL.
Mansura s—750 cwts cottonseed, 521 cwts castorseed, 115 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee.
Hidalgo s—11,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee ; 50 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Mansuri s—4,000 cwts maize, K Devchand and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Swazi s—71 cwts capsicum, M Jafferbhoy ; 1,382 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.
Chupra s—3,998 cwts barley and 100 cwts mustard-seed, Volkart Bros ; 300 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co ; 4,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.
Rysbergen s—232 bales cotton waste and fly, 50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 100 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co ; 110 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons ; 460 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,002 cwts groundnuts, W Blythe and Co ; 56 bales cotton waste, T Damji ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co ; 1,995 cwts maize, G Bhimjee.

FOR TRIESTE.
Habsburg s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 250 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co ; 110 bales cotton, M Jethabboy.

FOR FIUME.
Habsburg s—440 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.
Australia s—130 cwts sharkfins A A Fazli; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 36 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, M Amersey and Co.
Colombo Maru s—100 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Austria s—800 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.
Capri s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.
Austria s—500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 400 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy ; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 300 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 300 bales cotton, B Bairaj and Co ; 100 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co ; 1,900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Colombo Maru s—1,579 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, H Gocuidas and Co ; 500 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy ; 500 bales cotton, G G Kaisha ; 800 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 100 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.
Capri s—500 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co ; 200 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Austria s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.
Colombo Maru s—400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Tr Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 1,250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.
Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co ; 800 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Tr Co ; 300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.
Austria 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 400 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co.
Capri —100 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

614-11—Sme B and C Louise Phillip vs Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co. Crawford B and Co.
120-10—Little and Co—A K Noorbhoy vs Yam Tarkey and Co.—Shroff D and D.
622-10—Hiralal and Co. S. Jumnadas Vijbukhundas vs. Sadashiv—Narayen Assare—Mirza M. and M.
1077-10—Jehangir M. and S. Morlidhur Luchmi-Narayen vs. Shobhagmal Kalianmal—Kanga and S.
398-07—Sham M. and H. Fatmabai widow vs. Hassan Mowji—Shroff D. and D.
724-05—Wadia G. and Co.—Jivibai widow vs. Gordhandas Bhimji and others Little and W. S. M. B. and Co. For postponement.
781-10—Payne and Co.—Rabiabai widow vs. Sidick Haji Hoosein Payne and Co.
47-09—Ragh B. and N.—Mariambai widow vs. Ayeshabai widow— Edg G. W. and Co.
268-11—Payne and Co.—R. D. Sethna vs. B. Maghanbai and Co.—Jam R. and D.
240-11—Mulla and M. Mahadusudanlal Tataram vs. Kanayalal Jaynarayen—Wadia G and Co.
319-10—Mehta and D.—The Advocate General of Bombay vs. Devidas Vandrawandas—Edg. J. W. and Co. Sm. R. B. and Co. Mehta and D. and Jam R. and D.
476-11—Payne and Co.—Jessiram Jaggonnath vs. Tulsidas Damodar—Ragh B. and N.
563-11—G. H. Dalal—Messrs. Nagindas Fulchand vs. Messrs. Maneklal Tricumlal.
774-09—Cap and V.—Mahomed Sikanderkhan vs. Banoo Begam widow Mirza M. and M.
615-10—Chit M. and K. and Sub and G. Valia alias Ashoo widow vs. Hisamudin Mahomed Hoosein Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

593-11—Hiralal and Co. D. K. Thakur vs Anandrao Bhai alias Bhasker, Patel Bicknell M. and R. Part heard.
624-11—Hiralal and Co. Brijlal Bhagwandin Trivedi vs Sabaji Savalaram Mehta and others Edgelow G W and Co.
706-11—M. B. Chothia, Shamsunder Hardesdas and another vs Ramjidas Ramsahaimal Mirza M. and M.
667-11 Metha and D. Ybdul Latiff Hassum Muja vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and another S B Mehta.
157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Hanji and Co. vs Nagindas Ranchordas SEroff, Jehangir and S
557-11—Edg G. W. and Co. J. D. Dholandas and Co. vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mat J. and M.
506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzher Karim Asari vs Vasanji Tricumji—Mat J and M.
296-02—Payne and Co. Purshotum Vallabhdas vs Maneckbai widow and others, Little & Co.
889-07—Jam R. and D. Jugganathdas Deviprasad vs Tullockchand Kissonlal and others.
361-11—Mulla and M.—Shamkorebai widow vs Narbadabai and others. Daph F. and Co. and Tybji D. and Co.
728-01—Tyabji D. Co.—Waghji Becher and another vs Jaffer Somji Parpia—Cap and V.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

After the Chamber Matter is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

189-11—Jeh M. and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Fatmabai and others Mirza M. and M. Part heard.
866-11—Ard H D and Co—Premchand Gellaji and Co vs Vasanji Damji—Cap and V.
1160 11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.
959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co.
333-07—Jam R and D. Ali Mahomed Abdul Hoosein vs Sakinaboo and others, Jeh G. and B. Moti and D.
888-05—Nanu H. and Co.—Nemtools Ibrahim Nooru vs. Abdul Kayum Ebrahim Nooruddin Peet R. K. and Co.

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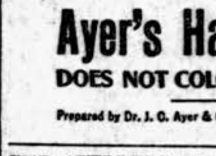
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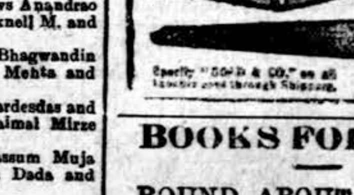

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, January 19.

MEMORY OF CIUDAD RODRIGO.

It is perhaps a coincidence that the equestrian statue of Wellington should have finally found its pedestal in St. Paul's upon the eve of the centenary of Ciudad Rodrigo. Those terrible ten minutes that left 1,200 men in the ditches and breaches but opened the road into Spain, formed one of the most dramatic concentrations of destiny that can be found "in our rough island story." Englishmen may well recall them to-day, when the illusion reigns that the tongue is mightier than the sword. That anything worth having was ever gained without human sacrifice is a fallacy upon which the ghosts of national heroes must cast the grimmest of smiles.

THE MINERS' BALLOT AND COTTON DISPUTE.

Figures, as we all know, can be made to prove anything, and those of the miners' ballot announced yesterday were doubtless meant to convince employers and all concerned that the voters were not to be trifled with. A four-to-one majority for declaring a national strike would be a serious, not to say tragic, phenomenon. But what the miners have really done is to give their delegates an authority to suspend work which most of them hope to see unused. If it did not involve so much disturbance of public feeling, the strategy would be irreproachable as well as interesting. This, however, is hardly the weather to enjoy visions of an empty coal-cellar, and the miners will not be wise to let the consumers' nerves be too much harassed. Certainly the tone of yesterday's Conference was all that could be asked for in the way of sobriety, and the spirit shown by Mr. Enoch Edwards calls for every reponse in kind. The public are thoroughly with the Federation in its efforts to remedy the case of the underpaid and of the worker in abnormal "places." If its demands are concentrated upon those objects, there will be found a moral force behind them which ensures success. The cotton war may end to-day, or, if the workpeople's leaders are perverse under defeat, it may be protracted through further weeks of loss and suffering. The "Times" has a remarkable description of the organized recreation—games, dances, and lectures—with which the strikers of Colne are filling up their vacant days. It is a remarkably sensible procedure to keep off the brooding spirit in which humanity runs so fast to seed. And it is another illustration of Lancashire's very characteristic reserves of healthy temperament.

GERMAN TOPICS.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has to cope, like Sisera, with the stars in their courses. Every political factor at the moment seems to bring grist to the Socialist mill. The Government's attempt to thwart the Reds by rallying all the rest of the spectrum against them is a failure. There seems to be no party that will not yield the Socialists a certain contribution of votes in the second ballot, not because it loves them, but because it hates somebody else. It really looks as if the Blue-Blacks may have a tinge of green by next Monday. But that will not save even the hapless Radicals and National Liberal from being butchered to make a Socialist holiday. It is impossible not to suspect manipulation behind the spymania with which Germany is afflicted just now. Secret trials prevent any public estimate of the real importance of these cases, but one prisoner who was sentenced yesterday is said to have sent his Government nothing beyond "newspaper cuttings and the fruits of imagination." It would seem the better policy to encourage foreign Powers to waste their money and confidence upon agents of this class except when a prosecution is required at election times.

CHINESE TRANSFORMATION.

Nothing in current history competes in importance with the transformation of China, which is still taking its shape from obscure and indefinable forces. According to the "Times" telegrams, the arrangements are practically complete for starting the Republic officially, the Emperor setting up the new form of government with one Edict and then deposing himself with another. If that procedure were carried out and realities were content to correspond with it, it would be the simplest and cheapest revolution ever heard that history mentions. One fears very much however, that it is all too good to be true, and it is to be noted that the Japanese, who must understand the situation pretty well, repudiate all faith in such a programme. The Foreign Office at Tokyo records its explicit opinion that a Republican Government is not suitable to China and despite the infectious enthusiasm of the Southern student-class and the influence they have been able to exercise, it is probable that this dictum is not more terse than true. "Natura non facit saltum," nor can human society move at one bound from the Manchu to the American model.

RADICALS AND NATIONAL OUTLOOK.

In order that the public may not be allowed to forget the failing of true Radicalism in its national outlook, the Executive of the National Liberal Federation has once more rehearsed the articles of its belief. It urges on the Government, as a means of reducing Naval expenditure, "an earnest effort after a friendly understanding with Germany." But Germany's answer to such approaches is the Quaker's "How much dost thou sympathise?" In other words, how many square miles?

INSURANCE ACT AND HOSPITALS.

One regets from Mr. Sydney Holland to-day a moving reminder of the cruel wrong the hospitals are all sustaining as a result of the Insurance Act. Heartily as one supports that measure lest a worse thing come in its place, its effects are palpable already in many a hospital ledger. The subscriber does not know that where serious illness (save consumption) is concerned, the measure is of only partial use to the poor. He hears Mr. Lloyd George advising the hospital to "refuse all cases that are insured," and this counsel is so plausible that its cynicism is concealed. It may stop the credulous ear, but in the meantime it mocks the appeal of the suffering, and it satirises the motives and experience of men like Mr. Holland, who have given up the best energies of a lifetime to a humane and noble work.

THE SKYSCRAPER.

The skyscraper is stalking westward, and transporting itself steadily in Pittsburg, whereupon the still small voice of admonition begins to waken. The City of Steel has not the bed of rock which makes New York so sure of its ground, nor has it anything like the same excuse in the constriction of ground-space by an inexorable circumference of water. On the whole, when one remembers that the old square form of Italian campanile was built in warlike times originally as a watch-tower for defence, it seems logical to demand some reason for these towers of brick and iron. And though modern art has learned to condone them, the laws of safety are as rigorous as ever. It remains for Americans to prove that they are a practical people and apply the new restrictions hard and fast.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WEDDING RING.

Professor Pollard makes an eminently professorial contribution to the great "honor and obey" controversy. He suggests that the wedding ring has a common origin with the ring put through a wild bull's nose to secure the captive. We have met with more cheerful theories. And yet the Professor may be right; But supposing he is. What does it matter! After all, many symbols that are beautiful to-day were once ugly, and we are living in the present, not the past. So let us take the wedding-ring for what it means now, not for what it may have meant in the Stone Age.

Look how the woman once was wooed,
Forth leaped the savage from his lair;
He felled her, and to nuptials rude,
He dragged her bleeding by the hair.
From that to Collet's dainty wiles and Portia's
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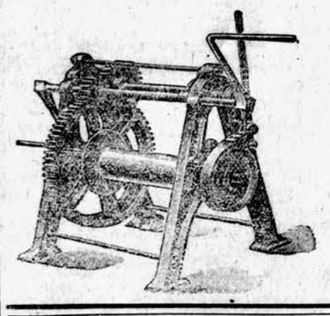

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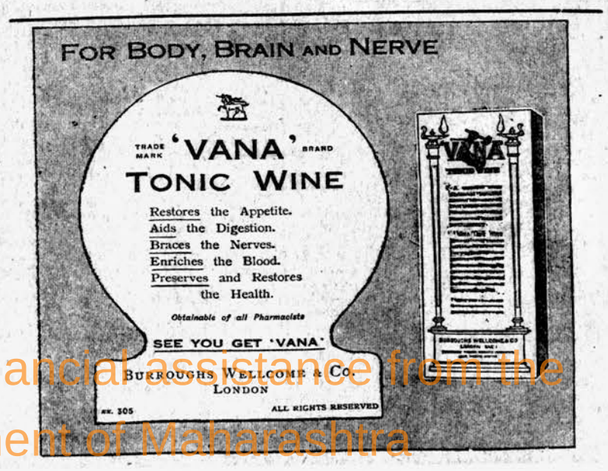

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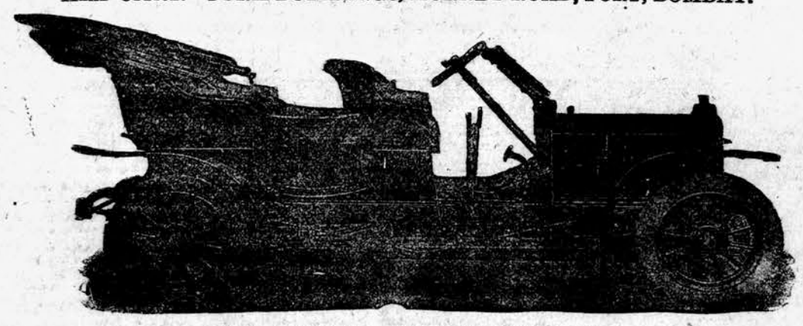

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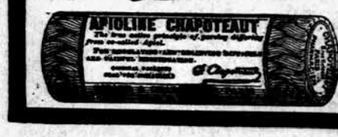

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